

4NS copy
Cureton
Sale catalogue
of Pembroke
ANS copy
Cureton

This collection was originally purchased by
Earl Thomas Pembroke. It is said to have been
ceded to the library as early as 1603. In 1833, the Earl sold the coins and medals.
His name was not on the coins, but his son and successor in 1740. The collection
then remained intact until 1821, when it was
1821,

see p. 46 1822. 23. 24.

This collection is a most valuable one, and is
to be found in the best of the collection. It is
very fine, and is said to be the best of the collection.
It is said to be the best of the collection, and is
said to be the best of the collection. It is said to be
the best of the collection, and is said to be the best
of the collection. It is said to be the best of the
collection, and is said to be the best of the collection.

1821

This was enclosed with the author. His work was
published in 1823. In 1821, he gave a plate of the
coins to the author. The author has no
reverse of the coins. The following is a list of the
coins and medals which were given to the author.

It needs
The last owner was a constant resident in the
C.B.

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PEMBROKE COLLECTION
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AND FOREIGN MEDIAL
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ON MONDAY 31st OF JULY, 1848, and the following Days
(Sunday excepted) at One o'clock precisely on each day.

Cureton 229 Lord Baltimore, Maryland Sixpence. *abr.* + CECILIUS. DNG.
THER. MARIA. &c. his Bust. L. with long hair. *rec.* CRU-
CE. FT. MULTIPlicAMIN. Crowned Arms of his Palatinate,
and VI. to mark the value. *Rud.* xxx. 7. *Pemb.* p. 4, t. 14.
well preserved. *wt.* 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ grs.
Lord Baltimore, Maryland and Great, same types, &c. and references.
VI. to mark the value. *well preserved, but pierced.*
wt. 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ grs.
Massachusetts Shilling, *much rubbed*, but showing on both sides
the remains of the types and legends. *By the devious use*
of a punch, some artist has contrived to produce on this
rubbed coin, a new representation of the group of the good
Samaritan, and the words FAC. SEQUE, which has given
rise to much discussion. see Rud. xxx. 10, and note m, page
368, vol. iii. *Pemb.* p. 4, t. 14. *unique.* *wt.* 69 $\frac{1}{2}$ grs. 8
Curt 230 Massachusetts Shilling, *m. m.* rose, both sides. *abr.* MASSA-
CHUSETTS. 1750. American Phoe. *rec.* NEW ENGLAND. AN-
DOM. in the field. 1652. XII. *Rud.* xxx. 9. *Pemb.* p. 4, t. 14.
very fine. *wt.* 71 $\frac{1}{2}$ grs.
Massachusetts Sixpence, same types, &c. and references, *find*
and rare. *wt.* 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ grs.
Massachusetts Threepence, same types, &c. and references, *find*
and rare. *wt.* 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ grs.
Massachusetts Twopenny, same types, &c. and references, but
date 1662. *fine, and very rare.* *wt.* 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ grs. 4
Cureton 231 New England Shilling. *abr.* N. E. within a square stamp.
rec. XII. within a similar stamp. *Rud.* xxx. 4. *Pemb.* p. 4,
t. 11. see also *Rud.* vol. 3, page 368, note a. *wt.* 68 $\frac{1}{2}$ grs.
Copper. Carolina Halfpenny, or Penny. *abr.* Elephant.
VPP. GOD. PRESERVE. CAROLINA. AND THE FOUNT. PRO-
PRIETORS. 1694. in six lines across the field; not propri-
eties, as in *Ruding*, the die having evidently been altered
from E. to O. *Rud.* Supp. part 2, pl. 11, fig. 1. *Pemb.* p. 4,
t. 11. *pierced.* *size 8.*

UNCERTAIN COLONIAL TIN TOKEN OR TAVELIN.
James II. *abr.* the King in armour, on horseback, to the
right. &c. *rec.* VAL. 24. FORT. ROYAL. BRIT. ARMS. of
England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, on four rounded
shields united by chains; the edges beaded.
Snelling iv. 24 *Rud.* Supp. part 2 pl. vii fig 13
Pembroke p. 4 t. 21 where it is called, "Small
Money for the Plantations". "Pewter with a
copper cross inserted", but of which copper
cross there is no trace on the coin. *size 8.*

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verse somewhat different from the one just described, which is worth every bit as much.

The Massachusetts Good Samaritan shilling credited to New England, is well up in the list of our most valuable coins, the only specimen known having brought \$650. This shows the Good Samaritan attending a fallen traveler by the roadside, a horse and tree in the background. There is the inscription "Masachvets." The reverse has "1652 XII." within a circle of dots, and "In New England Ano."

The Lord Baltimore penny is worth \$550. This is the only coin of the denomination of the series of pieces struck by Cecil Calvert in the seventeenth century for Marylanders, and it came very near getting him into trouble, for on account of this issue he was summoned to appear before the Council in London to answer the charge of usurping the royal prerogative in issuing colonial money.

The other denominations were the shilling, sixpence and groat, or fourpence. The latter three denominations are worth from \$30 to \$50 each.

The reverse of the penny shows a ducal coronet on which, standing upright, are two masts, each bearing a flying pennant. The legend is "Denarivm Terre-Marie."

The obverse shows the bust of Lord Baltimore in profile, slightly draped, facing to the left. Around this is the inscription "Cecilius Dns. Terre Marie, &c."

While this penny has a record price of \$550, still it is probable that it would bring more than \$1,000 if offered for sale. This one specimen originally came from England and was sold at the auction of the Mickley collection in Philadelphia for \$370. At a subsequent sale it brought \$550.

Twelfth in the list comes the Washington New Jersey cent, which has a record price of \$600, but is easily worth more than \$1,000. It is unique. It shows the words "Gen. Washington" around the bust of the patriot. On the reverse is the shield always borne by the New Jersey cents, surrounded by the motto "E Pluribus Unum."

This coin was originally sold for a few cents to a Philadelphia dealer among a lot of old copper coins, and it was not until close examination that the dealer found that for a trifle he had come into the possession of the rarest copper coin ever issued in this country.

The Continental Currency dollar should rank next. This was the first silver coin struck by authority of the Colonial Government. On the obverse it bears the Franklin motto "Mind Your Business" and

the word "Fugio." The device shows the rays of the sun shining upon a sun dial.

Around the central device are the words "Continental Currency." On the reverse are thirteen connected links, in each one of which is the name of one of the original thirteen Colonies.

This coin is very similar in pattern to the Fugio cents of the same year, which were also authorized by the United Colonies. A specimen of the Continental dollar in is silver now worth \$500.

A New York cent struck in 1787 follows. This shows an Indian holding a tomahawk in his right hand, a bow in his left while on his back is a quiver. Around this is the inscription "Liber Natus Libertatem Defende."

On the reverse are the arms of the State of New York. An oval shield bears the sun rising behind a range of mountains, the sea in the foreground. At the right of the shield stands Justice with scales and sword, at the left is Liberty with a staff.

An eagle stands above upon a globe with outstretched wings. The inscription is "Liberty and Justice under Law." The coin is worth in the neighborhood of \$100.

The Continental half dollar stands at the top of silver rarities. Of these there are very few known. The record price for this coin is \$500. These were made at the same time as the other currency struck by authority of the Continental Government.

When the coins came to the New Orleans Mint in 1861 they at once had plans for a different currency. These were made for a fifty cent piece. For some reason the dies were not suitable for the regular coinage press, so four pieces were struck on an old screw press.

The reverse is the same as that of the regular United States half dollar of the year 1861, but the reverse shows a Liberty cap, under which is a beaver. This is surrounded by the inscription "Confederate States of America."—New York Sun.

The BOOKSHELF

by
Thomas V. Haney
Former Numismatic
Editor of
The
New York Times



Coinage of Massachusetts

With preparations for the nation's Bicentennial now well under way, we can think of no more appropriate time for a book titled *The Silver Coinage of Massachusetts* to enter the picture. After all, that Boston Tea Party did play an important part in the protests of the Colonists against high taxation and other oppressions, which led to the Revolution — and independence from Britain.

This beautiful book, on the works of Sydney P. Noe, was released early this year by Quarterman Publications, Inc. of Somerville, Massachusetts. It is priced at \$20 and may be ordered direct from the company's shipping offices (Quarterman Publications, Inc., 5 South Street, Lawrence, Mass. 01812).

The volume is a most authoritative, well-illustrated assemblage of all the major reference works by the scholarly Noe on the subject of Massachusetts silver coinage. It has brought together in hard-bound form all the author's most important monographs, which were originally published by the American Numismatic Society between 1943 and 1952. These works covered the four primary classifications of Massachusetts silver: New England, Willow Tree, Oak Tree and Pine Tree coinage.

Included in the issue is a section on Eric Newman's *The Secret of the Good Samaritan Shilling*, dealing with the fabrications of this series. Then there is a supplemental price guide, compiled by Walter Breen, which adds to the reader's appreciation of the book as a guide to evaluations.

Newman, who ranks with this country's most learned numismatists, compiled the foreword for the book. Ruth Noe Pistolesse contributed a most interesting biographical sketch of Mr. Noe, closing with a poem titled "The Cloisters", written by the late philanthropist.

As Newman points out in the foreword, "the charm of seventeenth-century American Colonial craftsmanship is well exemplified by the silver coinage of Massachusetts Bay Colony. The lack of sophistication in its design, necessitated by difficulties of production, makes its simple artistry all the more impressive. Because it constitutes the origin of coinage economics in America, its interest and importance extend even beyond the science of numismatics, in which it occupies a revered place".

The foreword reminds us of a fact that many historians might have forgotten. "The Massachusetts Bay silver coinage holds the distinction of having remained in circulation for more than 200 years", Newman states. "This long span of usage is unrivaled by any other American coin. The Massachusetts silver survived for two centuries because of the public's confidence in its intrinsic value."

The biographical sketch of the gentleman scholar Noe, one who loved nature, music and art, is a great American success story in itself — the story of a man who worked his way up from humble origins to become a significant contributor to all the arts and the science of numismatics.

The book, beautifully printed, clearly illustrated and nicely bound, deserves an honored place in the library of all serious collectors. It portrays the struggles of our early

Colonists to gain some solid monetary footing and the great skills of many of our forebears.

Let's Collect Coins

The Western Publishing Company, Inc. (1220 Mound Avenue, Racine, Wis. 53404) recently released a new edition of *Let's Collect Coins*, by Ken Bressett.

With interest in collecting at a record high, the author, who is the manager of Whitman Coin Products, tailored this booklet of 64 pages to whet the interest of the thousands who have turned to collecting in recent years. Many persons have been introduced to the fascinating hobby by the soaring prices of numismatic items and Bressett aims to win many enthusiastic collectors — rather than mere investors.

Ken has provided all the basic information the novice needs and explains in a concise style, not the heavy technical manner of some authors, what the beginner should strive for. The paperback contains good photos, historical data, how to buy and sell coins, a glossary of numismatic terms, and some coin prices. Prices, of course, fluctuate from day to day.

The book retails for only 75 cents and will soon be available from dealers, hobby shops and many other book stores.

A Collector's Item?

It is a rarity when a writer receives a collector's item in the mails. Perhaps we obtained one with the arrival of a new book, *The Official Guide to Coin Collecting*, which was bound downside up. The issue, compiled by Brad Mills, was published by the House of Collectibles, Inc. (17 Park Avenue, New York 10016). It came out in the spring at \$1.95, with the price scheduled to rise to \$2.95 as of July 1.

The 192-page hardbound volume is illustrated and is intended to be a comprehensive analysis of all aspects of coin collecting — quite a knotty undertaking considering the scope of the hobby.

Within the book's 25 chapters are such categories as rare versus common coins, buying and selling, grading, hoarding, speculative buying, dealing in coins, etc. The publication is being distributed through dealers in many cities.

The book's jacket is a rather handsome one, but it grabs me when I have to turn it right side up for a reference.

Chet Krause's Big Baby

The 1974 edition of the *Standard Catalog of World Coins*, the 864 page "telephone book of numismatics," required a second printing. Released late in April, the volume is highlighted by selected revisions ranging from minor corrections of date listings to revised Yeoman number assignments, corrections in many of the valuations and photographic improvements.

This mammoth book from Krause Publications, Inc. (Iola, Wis. 54945) covers the coinage of more than 270 nations from the mid 1800's to 1973. Included are over 17,000 good original photos and details of 20th Century, non-circulating legal tender coin issues.

(Continued on Page 22)

THE COLLECTOR'S NECESSARY EQUIPMENT by Walter Breen, NUMISMATIC SCRAPBOOK, March, 1963

general (non-numismatic) bookshops. I don't mean the kind of books purporting to tell you how much your rolls are going to be "worth" (whatever that means) in 1970, assuming that this country and its present economic structure and the roll speculators will still be around then. I mean books written by specialists, distilling decades of experience, and giving information of other kinds than price alone. The following list is a good beginning. I regret that I have no copies of any of these books for sale, and that some of them are not easily found; but all will be worth searching for. Which ones you should go after first depends entirely on what series you are giving most attention to.

Colonials in general: Crosby's "Early Coins of America" is the absolute classic. The original (1875) is very expensive; the Green reprint is now rather hard to find but a few coin shops may have copies. A revision with extensive additions by this writer is now practically complete and will be announced when ready.

Wayte Raymond's "Standard Catalogue of U.S. Coins," 18th edition. Now out of print but occasionally available. The 19th edition has been in preparation for four years but nobody knows when it will come on the market; in the meantime, the 18th is still worthwhile for everything except prices.

New Netherlands Coin Co. auction catalogues Nos. 48, 51, 53, 54 and 56, and the 1952 ANA convention sale. All these have extensive offerings of colonials with descriptive, historical and other notes that are of much more help to the collector of this series than a mere listing would be.

"Colonial Newsletter" (A. D. Hoch, Box 114, Wayland, Mass.), all issues. Mainly specialist notes, new discov-

eries and the like, but the group of issues add up to a considerable addition to the field in general.

Massachusetts Silver: The three monographs by Sidney P. Noe, "The NE and Willow Tree Coinages of Mass.," "The Oak Tree Coinage of Mass.," and "The Pine Tree Coinage of Mass.," together with Eric Newman's "Secret of the Good Samaritan Shilling," and my own checklist in "Metropolitan Numismatic Journal" #1 and "Numismatic Journal" Nos. 2 and 3, pretty well wrap up this series. The Noe and Newman monographs (which also illustrate most of the known forgeries) are obtainable from ANS, 155th and Broadway, NYC 32; my checklist in the Journals can be had from Lynn Glaser, 3012 Joshua Road, Lafayette Hill, Pennsylvania.

Early Canada-Louisiana: The W. W. C. Wilson auction (1925), copies with plates being very rare, and the New Netherlands 54th catalogue. Both these give information unknown to Breton, though his well-known book on Canadian pre-decimal coins and tokens is itself quite comprehensive.

Wood's Irish and Rosa Americana Coinages: Philip Nelson's old monograph, recently reprinted in paperback by Spink's, is of interest, but may be slightly confusing on the subject of proofs; there are also hundreds of minor varieties, and a few major types, unknown to Nelson. A definitive monograph by R. A. Vlack on the Wood's Irish coins is in preparation.

Eric P. Newman's article on the "Black Doggs" or tin farthings or "1/24 Part Real" pieces in the July 1955 "Numismatist" is very nearly the model of what an article on colonials should be: documentation conclusively establishing the origin and purpose of the coins is quoted

ent covers, two of which are decorated with paintings, feathers, etc., are made of buck-skin, while the shield itself is made of strong Buffalo hide, hard enough to turn a bullet. It is said the chiefs of this tribe, before adopting their insignia, starve themselves for several days, until they are thrown into a trance, then whatever dream or vision they have during that state is depicted on their shields. In this instance the warrior dreamed of holes in the ground, with snakes in them, of a curious bird, and of a storm, all of which is painted on the shield. The representation of the storm cannot be described, but must be seen to be appreciated. The small piece of root attached to one of the covers is said to be his medicine-root. How Capt. Claiborne came in possession of this shield and other particulars connected with it, have escaped my memory.

I have also in my possession a letter of Alexander Von Humboldt, handed me at Potsdam, Prussia, on 8th of April, 1834, a few days previous to my departure for the United States. He spoke with enthusiasm about the American continent, where, by his travels and researches, he laid the foundation of his early fame, and also of the kind feelings the people of the United States have evinced towards him, and hoped that time had not yet effaced the recollection of his name.

In all human probability in a few more years this truly great man will have ended his long and useful career, and the world will mourn the loss of one of its greatest savans, and his autograph will be treasured in every country; for this reason, and by request, I cheerfully transmit this document to the society, the success and prosperity of which is most earnestly desired by

Your obt servant,

A. HIEMAN.

Which was received, and a vote of thanks unanimously tendered to Maj. H.

The corresponding secretary, (R. J. Meigs, Jr., Esq.) presented a letter from Geo. Burt, Esq., corresponding secretary of the Historical Society of Florida, and a copy of the constitution and by-laws of said society, which was received, and the corresponding secretary requested to reply.

After the announcement of the donations received during the past month had been made, Dr. Felix Robertson was called to the chair, and Mr. Putnam, the president, read an original paper on "Treason, Attainder, Banishment, and Confiscation," in which he introduced some interesting historical incidents prior to the Revolution.

Among the donations were, the commissions of John Davis as ensign and as lieutenant, both signed by Gov. William Blount, and dated 1794; the muster roll, list of spies, etc., of his detachment of Mounted Infantry, Jan. 1 to March 31, 1795; and quite a number of early Tennessee newspapers.

Notes and Queries.

NOTES.

"BOGUS PINE TREE SHILLINGS."—Under this title a friend published, in the New York News, in September last, the following article. The caution it contains is needed at the present time.

J. C.

Boston.

"The wide awake citizens of Boston have been sadly bitten by a bogus issue of the old Pine Tree Shilling currency, got up by a smart Gothamite. As much as twenty dollars have been given for a set of these (ancient ?) colonial coins.

The first authority for coining in New England was given by an act of the General Court of Massachusetts, in 1652. It prescribed that the letters N. E. should be stamped on one side, and XII on the reverse for shillings, VI for the sixpences, and III for the threepenny pieces. A few months after, the General Court altered the device, ordaining that a double ring should be stamped, surrounding a pine tree, and the date, 1652. Ten years after, the twopenny piece was authorized. Very few of the N. E. coinage are extant. No penny was ever authorized.

A celebrated bogus pine shilling was contained in the splendid collection of the Earl of Pembroke. Some person had taken one of these shillings and had smoothed one side, and on it stamped a group, representing the story of the 'Good Samaritan.' The Earl of Pembroke published a book containing plates of the principal objects of curiosity and *virtu* in his collection, which in the habit of giving to his friends. In it the 'Good Samaritan' shilling figured, and was copied with other works on the subject of coins. After the death of the Earl, the spurious character of this piece was discovered. Among other books which copied this engraving is 'Felt's Massachusetts Currency.' Some of the counterfeiters have actually copied the lines of the graving tool on their bogus specimens of an impudent fabrication.

The new batch of Massachusetts coins which has recently been issued, and has taken in many of the Bostonian collectors, contains the letters N. E. added to the devices authorized by the second act of the General Court. There were but few coins struck of the N. E. issue, and they only show these letters and the number of pence in their valuation. The ingenious and highly honorable manufacturer of this new coinage of pine tree shillings recently caused the publication of a pretended treasure trove at Chelsea, Massachusetts. This gave an excellent pretext to bring out his wares. The bogus coins of the N. E. stamp are much heavier

Jeremiah Colburn

Good Samaritan Shilling

Wayett copies of Mass silver

than the real pieces,—the subsequent ones of the double ring and pine tree stamp are lighter, and bear marks of the file and the lamp,—others are quite fresh, as if just released from the die and coining press.

A little examination of the newly discovered Chelsea board, will show the recent origin and the utter lack of authenticity of the pieces now hawked about for sale. It is to be hoped that this hoax will not victimize many of our New York antiquarians. The market in New England is pretty well glutted, and the peddlers of these spurious pine tree shillings will probably soon begin here to sell off their antiquarian wares. A word to the wise!"

CAPTAIN PRESTON AND HENRY HULTON.—In the London "Notes and Queries" (2nd S. iii., 426), a correspondent (E. H. D. D.) furnishes an interesting extract from a letter dated Aug. 29, 1770. It will be remembered by American readers that Capt. Preston, who had command of the British soldiers at the Boston Massacre, on the 5th of March previous, was, at the date of this letter, awaiting his trial for murder; of which he was acquitted in October. To the extract E. H. D. D. appends a note; and, thinking both extract and note worth reproducing in the H. M., I send them herewith. X. Y. Z.

"For a protection almost miraculous, afforded to our dear Connections at Boston in hour of greatest danger, we have great reason to pay the most grateful acknowledgments. How are poor Capt. Preston's friends? How my heart bleeds for them! But I hope yet he will be delivered from the Hands of his merciless Enemies. Mr. H [ulton] and family, your dear Brother, with the rest of the Government Servants, were all got safe to Castle William, on the Island which was their Asylum before, on the 1st July last, and were well; but I should not think them safe anywhere, but for a trust in that power and goodness which has defended them from the attempts of those that came with a design to destroy them."

Henry Hulton, Esq., Commissioner of Customs in New England, was nephew to the writer of the letter; and her son held a subordinate situation in his department. The sources of her information were, therefore, of the best description. Mr. Hulton had married a Miss Preston, and the Capt. Preston who is mentioned was probably a relative of hers. It appears from the letter that the party had taken refuge on the Castle Island on a former occasion as well as on this.

QUERIES.

MRS. CHARLOTTE LENNOX.—In the European Magazine for March, 1804 (Vol. XLV., page 158), will be found the following obituary notice:—

"Jan. 4, 1804. Mrs. Charlotte Lennox, aged 84, authoress of the *Female Quixote*, 2 vols., 1752; *Harriet Stuart*, 2 vols.; *Memoirs of the Countess of Berci*, 2 vols., 1756; *Henrietta*, 2 vols., 1758; *Sophia*, 2 vols., 1760; *Euphemia*, 4 vols., 1790; a translation of Brumoy's *Greek Theatre*, and *Sully's Memoirs*, and some dramatic pieces. Her maiden name was Ramsay, and she was a native of New York. The latter part of her life was spent in a state of poverty, her chief support being from the Literary Fund."

What is known of her American history?

MANHATTAN.

BOGUS.—The Boston Daily Courier of June 12, 1857, in reporting a case before the Superior Court, in this city, gives the following as the origin of this word:—

"Incidentally in his charge, the learned Judge took occasion to manifest his abhorrence of the use of slang phrases, in the course of judicial proceedings, by saying that he did not know the meaning of the phrase 'bogus transaction,' which some one had indecorously uttered during the trial. The word '*bogus*,' we believe, is a corruption of the name of one '*Borghese*,' a very corrupt individual, who, twenty years ago, or more, did a tremendous business in the way of supplying the great West, and portions of the South West, with a vast amount of counterfeit bills, and bills on fictitious banks, which never had an existence outside of the 'forgetive brain' of him, the said '*Borghese*.' The Western people, who are rather rapid in their talk, when excited, soon fell into the habit of shortening the Norman name of *Borghese* to the more handy one of '*Bogus*;' and his bills, and all other bills of like character, were universally styled by them '*bogus currency*.' By an easy and not very unnatural process of transition, or metaphorical tendency, the word is now occasionally applied to other fraudulent papers, such as sham mortgages, bills of sale, conveyances, etc. We believe it has not been inserted in any dictionary. At least, we do not find it either in Webster's or Worcester's. Although we do not think that the use of this phrase, '*bogus transaction*,' was likely to mislead the jury, the cultivated lovers of pure and undefiled English will no doubt duly appreciate the expression of disapprobation on the part of the Court, at the introduction of a vulgarism in a tribunal of justice."

I should be gratified to learn the name of the place in which this worthy lived, as well as other particulars respecting him. R. T. (1)

Boston, June 13.

DESCENDANTS OF REV. WM. BLACKSTONE.—Are any descendants of Rev. William Blackstone,

II.—COIN.

(i.) Prior to 1704.

The first enactment relating to the metallic currency of the Leeward Islands was that passed in "Mountseratt" on 29th September 1670, entitled "An Act for Rateing Sugger, Raising of ferreigne Coyne, and Preventing ye Plague." It runs as follows:—

"Whereas y^e Authority aforesaid having seriously considered y^e greate Necessity of money in this Island, for y^e Better Manadgement of Trade and to encourage all Sure person or persons that shall for y^e future bring any sum or sumes of ferreigne coyne unto ye Island aforesaid, or any others now on this Island that have any desire to imploye any sure coyne in their custodye: It is therefore enacted and bee it hereby enacted by y^e Authority aforesaid, y^e for y^e future all Moneys of y^e King of Spaines Coynes, shall pass and be received by all manner of persons resideing upon this Island, or which hereafter shall com upon y^e same at y^e full Allowance hereafter signified and expressed, that is to say every Ciuill, Mexico, and Pellare, Peice of eight at Sixe shillings, and every old Peru* and new at five shillings y^e Peice, and halfe Peices and Quarter peices proportionably, and all New England money† at its full value in New England."

The above Act of Montserrat, which superseded an earlier rating of 5 s. for the Piece of Eight (dating back to before the separation from Barbados in 1670-71), was copied two years later in Antigua‡ and Nevis, though (apparently) not in the remaining Island of St. Kitts. The Nevis Act of 1672 is interesting, as specifying in greater detail than does the Montserrat Act, the "pine-tree" coins ("Boston or Bay shillings," &c.) which were received from New England in payment for rum, &c. It concludes as follows: "All Money coyned in New England by his Majesties Authority§ and there called shillings, sixpences, threepences, twopences, and pence, shall alsoe, after the Publication hereof, passe current in this Island, in all payments, for the like value as the same is in New England."

* These coins, being "of uncertain alloy," according to Sir Isaac Newton, would appear from this prohibitive rating to have been foisted upon the local merchants to the exclusion of the more reliable Mexican coins. See also under Jamaica, page 99.

† See page 8 (note).

‡ The Antigua Act was "dated at the Court hous in ffalmouth (the 14th) day of August 1672."

§ This mis-statement of facts was doubtless intentional. This coinage (see page 9), which commenced in 1652 and continued until 1688, was viewed with royal displeasure. The coins were to be struck "of good silver of the just alloy of new sterling English money, and for value to be stamped two-pence in a shilling of less value than the present English coyne, and the lesser peeces proportionably." By 1654 they were taken in England at 9 d. per shilling, or 25 per cent. of their face value. And this led to the rating of "peeces of eight, that are full weight and good silver," at 6 s. in New England on 8 October 1672, so that in this year New England and the Leeward Islands enacted like ratings, and had a similar currency system.

Nummi Britannici Historia:

OR AN

Historical ACCOUNT

OF

ENGLISH MONEY,

FROM THE

CONQUEST to the uniting
of the two Kingdoms by King
James I. and of *Great-Britain* to the
Present Time.

WITH

Particular Descriptions of each **PIECE,**

AND

Illustrated with Cuts of the more Antient.

A WORK hitherto unattempted.

Necessary for all those that would have any
Knowledge of this useful Part of **ANTIQUITY**;
but particularly calculated for the Benefit of
the curious Collector of *English* Coin.

L O N D O N :

Printed for **W. MEADOWS**, at the *Angel*
in *Cornhill*. M.DCCXXVI. 1726

DEL
TESORO BRITANNICO.
PARTE PRIMA.

OVERO
IL MUSEO NUMMARIO
Ove si contengono le Medaglie Greche e Latine in
ogni metallo e forma, non prima pubblicate.

Delineate e Descritte da
NICOLA FRANCESCO HAYM ROMANO.

VOLUME PRIMO.



In Londra per GIACOB TONSON a spese dell'Autore. 1719.

THE
BRITISH TREASURY;
BEING
CABINET the First
Of our GREEK and ROMAN
ANTIQUITIES
OF ALL SORTS.

Never before Printed.

Drawn, Engraved, and Designed by
NICHOLAS POTT, a Roman.

VOL. I.

LONDON: Printed in the Year MDCCXIX.

To the READER.

to make those Indexes which we now have amongst us? If these are common ones, which then are the rare? I imagine you more discreet (gentle Reader) than to suppose you capable of blaming me in this Particular.

I ought moreover to let you know, that if the present Volume shall any ways content you, you will be much more satisfied with the second, which will be almost filled with Medals taken from his Grace the Duke of Devonshire's Collection, which is now one of the most conspicuous and numerous of any in England; and without speaking now of the Advantage, you shall be Judge of it your self by that which I shall hereafter expose to the Publick; whereas in the present Volume there are but a few of them, which I thought most to the Purpose.

Of the famous Collection likewise of the Earl of Pembroke I have not had an Opportunity to insert more than a few, which you will find here and there dispersed, because this noble Lord has resided long in the Country; besides which, his Lordship designs to publish his own Collection apart.

I hope at least you will not find just Cause to complain if my Undertaking, because that which is wanting in my Observations to finish your Understanding, thro' my Incapacity, will be entirely supplied by the Variety of Objects engraven in the Prints of these famous Medals, which will abundantly amply compensate for what is wanting in the Text.

An Account of the Weight of Gold and Silver, according to the Customs of Italy and England:

Having mentioned the Weight of some Medals, so much ought to be observed, that the Value both of the one and the other may be the more easily comprehended for the better Understanding of these Volumes.

The Italian Weight of Gold and Silver is thus divided. A Mark contains 8 Ounces, an Ounce 24 Carats, a Carat 24 Grains.

The English Weight of Gold and Silver stands thus: One Ounce contains 20 Penny-weight, and one Penny-weight contains 24 Grains.

One Italian Mark, which is 8 Ounces, answers to Ounces 7½ English, called Troy-weight.

Eight Italian Ounces are 4608 Grains, which are equal to 3660 Grains English: Wherefore, as it plainly appears, the Grains English are more weighty than the Italian ones.

The Difference is this; the Italian Ounce comes to be 457½ Grains English, which answers to 576 Grains Italian, that makes an Ounce; therefore the Difference is of 118½ in each Ounce. And this is sufficient for the Explication of Weights.

Doctor as formerly,¹ concerning the use of knowledge in a Christian to be added to his Virtue: 15: To *Lond.* We chose our *Treasurer*,² *Clearks*, *Messengers*, appointed our seale, which I ordered should be the good *Samaritan*, with this motto, *fac similiter*.³ 16: I went to our Society at *Gr. Colledge*. 17: We sate on Commission againe these two daies: 19 I went home: 20: our *Vicar* as formerly; divers friends came to dine with me: 22: To *Lond.* Painters hall in *Lond.* lent us to meete in: In the greate roome were divers Pictures some reasonable good, that had ben given that Company by severall of the Wardens & Masters of the Company.⁴ 23: Our Statutes (now finished) were read before a full assembly of the *R. Society*.⁵ I dined at Sir Ph: *Warwicks* with Mr. *Chicheley*.⁶

24: His Majestie was pleas'd to tell me what the conference was with the *Holland Ambassador* which (as after I found) (was part of) the heads of the Speech he made at the reconvention of the *Parliament*, which now began.⁷ 24: I dined with the Commissioners for Sick & Wounded, & sate at Painters hall:

¹ For his last recorded text see above, p. 378.

² Captain George Cocke, d. 1679: *D.N.B.* He was appointed receiver of all moneys for the sick and wounded by an order of the Privy Council dated (perhaps incorrectly) 11 November: P.R.O., P.C. 2/57, p. 288 (*Privy Council registers*).

³ There were two seals, engraved by Martin Johnson (*D.N.B.*), for which he received £10: *Mariner's Mirror*, xxv (1930), 309.

⁴ The Painter-Stainers are one of the minor livery companies of London. Their hall, acquired by them in 1532, had been a private house; it was situated in Little Trinity Lane, south-east of St. Paul's, it was burnt down in the Fire and rebuilt on the same site. Two of the pictures belonging to the Company before the Fire are still preserved: W. A. D. Englefield, *Hist. of the*

Painter-Stainers' Company, 1923. W. H. Pitman, *The Worshipful Company of Painters, otherwise Painter-Stainers*, 1906.

⁵ Birch, i, 401-7; there is no notice of the reading of the Statutes at this meeting. As they had been apparently completed by 10 Oct. 1663 it is difficult to see why they should have been read now; some extracts may have been read in the course of the day's business.

⁶ Probably Thomas Chicheley, c. 1613-60, knighted 1670, master of the ordinance 1670-4; otherwise his son, John Chicheley, d. 1661, knighted 1665, admiral; for both men see *D.N.B.*, I.H.R., *Bull.* ii, 91; Lady Newton (E. Legh), *Lymer letters*, pp. 4, 11, &c. Evelyn mentions the father frequently below.

⁷ Parliament met this day. The king's speech was followed by 'A brief narrative of the late passages

25 I din'd at Sir *Edw: Stroodes*¹ & returned hom.e; 26: 27: our *Curate* on 3. *John*; 3. of a *Christians* new birth: 29 To *Lond.* about our Commission, which I received sign'd by all the Lords of the Council, together with our Instructions:² 30: We met at the Ro: Society, and chose Officers according to our new establish'd Statutes.³

December 1. Sate at *Painter hall*. 2. Sir William D'Oylie & myselfe delivered the Pr: Councils letters to the Governors of *St. Thomas Hospital* in Southwark,⁴ that a moe tie of the house should be reserved for such sick & wounded as should from time to time be sent from the Fleet, during the War: This being delliv'd at their Court, the President & severall Aldermen Governors of that Hospital invited us to a greate feast in Fishmongers hall.⁵ I return'd hom that Evening:

4 our Doctor as formerly exalting the knowledge of Scriptures &c: I received the blessed Communion:

6 Went to *Lond.* din'd at Sir Robert *Pastons*. 8: Spake

between his majesty and the Dutch⁶ *L.J.*, xi, 624-7; notice in *Intelligencer* 28 Nov., pp. 705-6. The ambassador was Michiel van Goch (1603-68), here from June 1664 to December 1665 (and previously 1660-2): *Nieuw Nederlandsch k. kon. woordenboek*. For the negotiations with him see *Antwerp Hist.*, xl, 185-93.

¹ No knight or baronet of this name is traceable, possibly a slip for Sir Nicholas Strode; above, p. 379.

² The commissioners appear to have been empowered by an Order of Council, not by a commission or any similar document. This Order is unsigned; the Instructions to the commissioners bear nineteen signatures.

³ Birch, i, 498 n. The new member of the Council were also elected on this day. The statutes could not properly be described as newly established; see above, p. 390 n.; and there is nothing to show that the proceedings differed in form from those of the preceding 30

November.

⁴ The hospital still occupied its medieval site on the east side of Borough High Street; apparently the medieval buildings were still in use. There was a general rebuilding in 1603 (c. 1508); the site was sold in 1602 and the buildings were then demolished: F. G. Parsons, *Hist. of St. Thomas's Hospital*, 1932-6; *V.C.H. Surrey*, iv, 120-30. For the Privy Council's letter see Parsons, ii, 47-8. The president was Sir Thomas Adams: *D.N.B.*, G.E.C., *Baronetage*, ii, 37-8.

⁵ Adams was not a member of the Fishmongers' Company. There was no special connexion between it and the hospital, but some of the governors may have belonged to it. The company apparently held a court early in December each year: William Herbert, *Hist. of the twelve great livery companies of London*, 1836-7, ii, 49. For the governors of the hospital see notices in Parsons.

THE COIN COLLECTOR'S JOURNAL

Vol. 11, No. 5

September-October, 1944

COINS OF THE WORLD

PORTUGUESE INDIA

SYRACUSAN COINAGE

COLONIAL AMERICA

CONFEDERATE CURRENCY

PUBLISHED BY
WAYTE RAYMOND, Inc.

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U. S. A.

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Vol. 11, No. 5

New York, September-October, 1944

Whole No. 97

Coins of the World—Nineteenth Century

PORTUGUESE INDIA

DAMAO

Maria II. 1828-53

Type — Crowned arms between laurel branches, R Value between branches



Copper

1	60 Reis 1840	5.00
2	30 Reis 1840	4.00
3	15 Reis 1843	2.50

Peter V. 1853-61

Type of preceding reign

Copper

4	30 Reis 1854	2.50
5	15 Reis 1854	2.00

DIU

Maria I. 1786-1807

Type—Crowned arms, R Cross

Copper

1	1 Atia 1799	2.00
2	½ Atia 1787-99	1.50



Lead

3	20 Bazarucos 1799-1801	2.00
4	10 Bazarucos 1799, 1800	2.50
5	5 Bazarucos 1800	3.00

Silver

Type—Crowned arms in French style.
R Cross of the order of St. Thomas



6	Rupia (600 Reis) 1806	7.50
7	½ Rupia 1806	5.00
8	¼ Rupia 1806	3.50

John, Prince Regent. 1807-18

Type—Crowned arms, style of preceding.

R Value and date

Copper

9	60	Reis	1818	3.50
10	30	Reis	1818	2.50

John VI. 1818-26

Type—Arms on globe. R Value

Copper

11	15	Reis.	Undated	1.50
12	6	Reis.	Undated	1.00
13	4½	Reis.	Undated	3.00
14	3	Reis.	Undated	1.50

Peter IV. 1826-28

Type—Crowned arms. R Cross



Lead

15	20	Bazarucos	1827, 28	3.00
16	10	Bazarucos	1827	2.50
17	5	Bazarucos	1827, 28	2.00

Maria II. 1828-53

Silver

Type—Crowned arms. R Cross of St. Thomas

18	Rupiee	1841	7.50
----	--------	------	------

Copper

Type—Crowned arms. R Cross of order of Christ

19	Atia	1851	12.50
20	½ Atia	1851	10.00

Peter V. 1853-61

Type—Square crowned shield. R Cross of St. Thomas

Silver

21	½	Rupia (300 reis)	1859	5.00
22	¼	Rupia (150 reis)	1859	3.50

GOA

Maria I. 1787-1807

Silver

Type—Bust. R Arms

1	Rupia	1787-1806	3.50
2	Pardao	1787-1806	2.50
3	150 Reis	1787-1806	3.50
4	60 Reis	1802, 03	3.00

Copper

Type—Arms. R Value

5	60	Reis.	Undated	1.50
6	30	Reis.	Undated	1.25
7	20	Reis.	Undated	1.00
8	12	Reis.	Undated	1.00
9	6	Reis.	Undated	1.00
10	4½	Reis.	Undated	1.25
11	3	Reis.	Undated	1.25

John, Prince Regent. 1807-18

Types of preceding reign. Differing shield

Silver

12	Rupia	1807-18	5.00
13	Pardao	1808-18	3.50

Copper

14	60	Reis.	Undated	1.50
15	30	Reis.	Undated	1.25
16	15	Reis.	Undated	1.00
17	12	Reis.	Undated	1.00
18	10	Reis.	Undated	1.00
19	7½	Reis.	Undated	1.50
20	6	Reis.	Undated	1.00
21	4½	Reis.	Undated	1.25
22	3	Reis.	Undated	1.25



John, King. 1818-26

Silver

Type—Bust. R Arms

23	Rupia 1818-26	3.50
24	Pardao 1818-25	2.50
25	Tanga 1819-23	2.00

Copper

Type—Arms of Portugal and Brazil
on globe. R Value

26	60 Reis. Undated	1.50
27	30 Reis. Undated	1.25
28	15 Reis. Undated	1.00
29	12 Reis. Undated	1.00
30	10 Reis. Undated	1.00
31	9 Reis. Undated	2.50
32	7½ Reis. Undated	2.50

33	6 Reis. Undated	1.00
34	4½ Reis. Undated	1.25
35	3 Reis. Undated	1.25

Peter IV. 1826-28

Type of preceding reign. With arms of
Portugal and Brazil

Silver

36	Rupia 1827. 28	5.00
37	Pardao. Undated	5.00

Michael. 1828-34

Type of preceding reign

Silver

38	Rupia 1829-33	12.50
39	Pardao 1831	7.50

Copper

40	Tanga. Undated. Arms. R AP-T in wreath	1.50
41	Tanga. Similar. Cm. 60 Rei.	2.00
42	$\frac{1}{2}$ Tanga. Similar. AP- $\frac{1}{2}$ T.	2.00

During this reign many copper coins were countermarked PR809 in circle.

Maria II. 1828-53

Silver

Type—Draped bust. R Arms. Old style

43	Rupia 1839-41	7.50
44	Pardao 1839-41	5.00

Type—Diademed head. R Value

45	Rupia 1845-49	5.00
46	Pardao 1845-49	4.00
47	$\frac{1}{2}$ Pardao 1845-49	3.00

Type—Diademed head. R Arms and value

48	Rupia 1851	5.00
49	Pardao 1851	3.50

Copper

Type—Crowned arms. R Value

50	Tanga. Undated	1.50
51	$\frac{1}{2}$ Tanga. Undated	1.25
52	15 Reis. Undated	1.00
53	12 Reis. Undated	1.00
54	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ Reis. Undated	1.50
55	6 Reis. Undated	1.00
56	3 Reis. Undated	1.25

Type—Larger square shield

57	10 Reis 1845	1.50
58	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ Reis. 1845	1.25
59	6 Reis 1845-48	1.00
60	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ Reis 1845, 46	1.00
61	3 Reis 1845-48	1.00
62	Tanga. Cm. 60 in circle	2.00
63	$\frac{1}{2}$ Tanga. Cm. 30 in circle	2.00
64	$\frac{1}{4}$ Tanga. Cm. 15 in circle	2.00

Peter V. 1853-61

Silver

Type—Head. R Value in wreath

65	Rupia 1856-61	5.00
66	Pardao 1857-61	3.50
67	$\frac{1}{2}$ Pardao 1857, 58	3.00
68	Tanga 1857 (60 Reis)	5.00

Louis I 1861-89

Silver

Type of preceding reign



69	Rupia 1866-80	3.50
70	Pardao 1868	2.50

Type—Head. R Crowned arms



71	Rupia 1881, 82	2.50
72	$\frac{1}{2}$ Rupia 1881, 82	1.50
73	$\frac{1}{4}$ Rupia 1881	1.25
74	$\frac{1}{8}$ Rupia 1881	1.00

Calcutta 1881. Bombay 1882.

Copper

Type—Arms. R Value



75	Tanga (60 reis) 1871	1.25
76	$\frac{1}{2}$ Tanga (30 reis) 1871	1.00
77	$\frac{1}{4}$ Tanga (15 reis) 1871	.75
78	10 Reis 1871	.50
79	5 Reis 1871	.35
80	3 Reis 1871	.50

Type—Head. R Value under crown

81	$\frac{1}{4}$ Tanga 1881-86	.50
82	$\frac{1}{8}$ Tanga 1881-86	.35

and certain annual payments to be made into the general treasury. The theory on which the Court based its demand was that the expense at which the Mint was constructed and maintained justified an annual rental, but if so this should have been foreseen when the original order was prepared.



The first coins to be minted at Boston were silver twelvepence, sixpence, and threepence pieces. They were struck by means of a punch on planchets of varying sizes in irregular circular forms. The letters NE are in relief upon a depressed field on the obverse of each denomination, and the Roman numerals XII, VI and III, respectively, appear on a similar field on the reverse. These coins, referred to as NE or New England Pieces, are undated and were struck only during the year 1652.

It became necessary to change the design of the New England coins because many persons clipped the edges of them to obtain the silver before putting them back into circulation. In view of the quantity of bad money passing through their hands, the temptation to offset their daily losses by cheating can be readily appreciated even though the acts can not be condoned. Because of the clipping to which these pieces were subjected, they are rarely found in fine condition.



The next type of coins to be minted was the Willow Tree, consisting of the shilling, sixpence and threepence, each bearing a crude tree on the obverse. In addition to having a poorly executed design many of them are doublestruck, and almost all of them have faint impressions. The new design made it easier to detect clipping and hence caused a decrease in the practice.



The Oak Tree series, consisting of the shilling, sixpence, threepence, and two-pence, followed. The obverse device was an oak shrub and the coins all bear the date 1652, except the twopences which are dated 1662.



The last issue was the famous Pine Tree series. These were in the denominations of shillings, sixpences, and threepences, all bearing the date 1652 and having for their device on the obverse a good likeness of a pine tree.

There are many varieties of all these issues since numerous obverse and reverse dies were used. The dies for most, if not all, of the coins issued by the Boston Mint were made for Hull at the Saugus Iron Works, the first ironworks to be operated successfully in this country. It was located near Lynn in what is now the town of Saugus, Essex County, Massachusetts. Records reveal that pots, mortars, stoves, and

skillets were made there, and it was the only plant in the country at that time capable of making the dies required by Mr. Hull. The design for the Pine Tree series is said to have been made by the wife of Joseph Jenks, the master mechanic of the ironworks. If this is true, it is possible that she also designed all coins minted at Boston, since writers carelessly refer to the Pine Tree coins when speaking of all coins struck at the Boston Mint, regardless of their type. The dies were prepared by Joseph Jenks, whose life history deserves mention.

In 1646 Jenks started a mill to make scythes and "divers sorts of edge-tools," but he frequently made fire engines and tools at a forge in the Saugus Iron Works with which he doubtless had some working arrangement, the details of which have not been preserved. About 1660 the City of Boston obtained a fire engine of his manufacture, the first of its kind made in America. To him also goes the credit of first introducing casting into the manufacturing of iron. While few details are available concerning the dies he made, it may be assumed from the great number of varieties extant that the metal used for making them was not of the best.

In addition to the coins described, there is one called the Good Samaritan Shilling from the device on the obverse, the history of which is obscure. Some authorities attribute it to the mutilation of a Pine Tree Shilling, but others believe that it was a genuine coin. Because of its extreme rarity it is thought to be a pattern, a view held by Mr. Bushnell who owned one.

The Boston Mint was in existence for approximately thirty-four years but the date of its establishment, 1652, was retained on all of the coins, with the exception of the Oak Tree twopence pieces which were all dated 1662, irrespective of the year of their coinage. Although John Hull died in 1683, the Mint was in existence for several more years, but it is doubted that any coins were minted after 1684. The use of the same dates, 1652 and 1662, during all the years that the Mint was in operation might have been for the purpose of leading the English authorities to believe that the coinage had been discontinued, although the chances are very remote that such a plan would have been successful. It is more likely that no change was made in the design when making new dies.

The weights of the coins of the entire series were uniform, the shillings weighing 72 grains; the sixpence, 36 grains; the threepence, 18 grains; and the twopence, 12 grains. The sizes of these silver pieces are as follows:

	<i>New England</i>	<i>Willow Tree</i>	<i>Oak Tree</i>	<i>Pine Tree</i>
Shilling	16 -19	16½-18	16 -18	16-18
Sixpence	12 -14	14 -14½	12 -14	11-14
Threepence	11½-14	9½-11	9 -11	9-11
Twopence	[none]	[none]	8½- 9½	[none]

The term "Pine Tree" was not applied to the series bearing the pine tree until 1680. Prior to that time they were referred to as the "Boston" or "Bay" shillings, sixpences, threepences, or twopences, as the case might be.

No reason can be found for the adoption of the Willow or the Oak Tree devices. The pine tree, however, appeared on an early Massachusetts flag adopted in 1776, indicating that the New England colonists appreciated the abundance of this natural resource which supplied them with pitch, tar, rosin, and turpentine, in addition to lumber.

There were no silver mines in this country during the time in which the Boston Mint was in operation, the current silver being mostly in the form of English, Spanish, and Portuguese coins. As there were no banks where these coins could be placed for safe-keeping, they were frequently converted into silverware, which was useful as well as ornamental, in much the same manner as the ancients converted their metallic

wealth into jewelry. When necessary it could later be reconverted into coin and the silverware was less likely to be lost because of its bulk and was easier to identify if stolen. The shortage of metallic money during the Revolutionary War led to a large quantity of silverware being used to pay the necessary expenses of the conflict. Also it was alleged to have furnished the material for the first coins struck at the United States Mint some years later.

It is estimated that silver to the value of \$5,000,000 was coined during the operation of the Boston Mint, but unfortunately the monetary problems of the Colony were not so easily solved. Even though the coins contained less silver than English coins of like denomination, they were sent out of the country in great quantities, being preferred in foreign trade to other coins of even less intrinsic value. As much of the bullion delivered to the Mint was presented by buccaneers preying in the West Indies waters; a large percentage of the resulting coins were immediately shipped out of the country, leaving the Colony richer only to the extent of the seigniorage paid to the officers of the Mint. An attempt was made to prevent this by an enactment limiting the amount which could be exported to twenty shillings to pay individual expenses. Apparently this measure was futile because in 1672 an act was passed providing that Spanish money should be current in the Colony, indicating the scarcity of the Massachusetts silver coins.

In one draft of a message from Massachusetts to the King in 1684 a passage was included apologizing for the establishment and operation of the Boston Mint, but it was deleted on final revision. It stated that they had no exports but bulky corn and fish, and therefore paper bills were used to pay debts, but that these were subject to being lost, torn, or counterfeited and that: "There comes in a considerable quantity of light, base Spanish money, whereby many people are cozened, and the Colony in danger of being undone thereby, which puts us upon the project of melting it down and stamping such pieces as aforesaid to pass in payment of debts amongst ourselves."¹⁸ In 1684 when the charter of the Massachusetts Bay Company was revoked and the governor recalled, one of the grievances alleged by the Crown was the colonial law concerning the Mint.

It is strange that Great Britain took no aggressive action to stop the unauthorized Massachusetts coinage at an early date. No one knows whether this neglect was due to the urgency of her own affairs, or to other reasons. In 1685 reports were made by the officers of the London Mint that the Massachusetts silver coins were too light in weight, and in 1686 the Lord High Treasurer of England urged that the Boston Mint be abolished. No doubt these complaints had considerable influence on the colonial authorities and hastened the closing of the Mint, although an attempt was first made to gain the good graces of the King by sending him gifts to show their loyalty in all matters other than coinage, which was regarded as vital to their commercial interests.

An entertaining incident is reported in connection with the early efforts to obtain royal approval of the Boston Mint. It is said that Thomas Temple, a friend of the Massachusetts Colony, showed Charles II a silver piece from the Boston Mint while on a visit in England. On being questioned by the King concerning the kind of tree appearing on the obverse, Temple appeased him with the information that it was the Royal Oak which had saved the King's life. It will be recalled that after the Scotch Army was defeated by Cromwell, Charles II fled, and at one time was so closely pursued that he was compelled to climb an oak tree and hide in its foliage. This convenient tree thereafter was known as the Royal Oak.

Mr. Crosby observed that an injustice had been done to the memory of Robert Saunderson by those who, in writing the history of the Boston Mint, had thrown the

¹⁸ Yale Review, p. 249.

spotlight entirely on Mr. Hull, although Mr. Saunderson had been appointed by Hull as an equal and the official records frequently referred to the "mint masters." Apparently Saunderson was a "silent" partner, and hence historians have placed his name with that of the horseman who "also rode" with Paul Revere. Such is the reward of modesty. A skeptic might say that Mr. Hull assisted future authors by leaving behind him a well-written diary. Perhaps the most reasonable explanation for the prominent position which commentators have assigned to him in the history of the Boston Mint is the fact that he was a very influential merchant and a leading figure in the civic life of his day.

MISCELLANEOUS COPPER COINAGE

Before we consider the State copper coinage, two early Massachusetts copper pieces require attention. They are the Pine Tree Copper and the Massachusetts Halfpenny or Janus Copper, both bearing the date 1776. They are described as follows:



Massachusetts Pine Tree Copper

Obverse

Device—A pine tree, the letters IC LM divided by the trunk.

Legend—MASSACHUSETTS STATE.

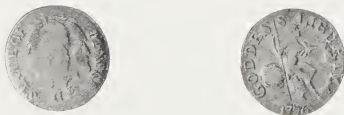
Reverse

Device—The goddess of liberty seated upon a globe, facing left, supporting with her left hand the staff of liberty, and holding the cap extended in her right; a dog sitting at her feet.

Legend—LIBERTY AND VIRTUE.

In Exergue—1776.

Borders—milled. *Edge*—plain. *Size*—20. *Weight*—198 grains.



Massachusetts Halfpenny [Janus Copper]

Obverse

Device—Three heads combined, facing left, front, and right.

Legend—STATE OF MASSA : 1/2 D

Reverse

Device—The goddess of liberty, facing right and resting against a globe. In her right hand she supports the staff of liberty; in her left, she holds the cap. A dog is sitting at her feet.

Legend—GODDESS LIBERTY.

In Exergue—1776.

Borders and edges—plain. Size 14½. Weight 81 grains.

Both of these unique coins are believed to be patterns designed by Paul Revere. It has been conjectured that the letters IC LM on the Pine Tree Copper piece are abbreviations for the words "One Cent Lawful Money."

STATE COPPER COINAGE

The termination of the American Revolution afforded the new states an opportunity to coin money legally. The Articles of Confederation, which were ratified in 1781, gave the Continental Congress the exclusive right to regulate the alloy and the value of coins struck by its authority, or by that of the respective states, but prohibited the states from placing a valuation on coins which they minted. The period from 1778, the first year of the Confederacy, until September, 1788, when our present Constitution went into effect, is the only one in which the states possessed the legal authority of coinage.

The State of Massachusetts took advantage of this opportunity. Great difficulties had been experienced through the dearth of coin and there was considerable agitation for the establishment of a state mint even though it was believed that Congress would soon create a mint for the United States. Congress approved the establishment of a national mint in 1782 and fixed the monetary unit in 1785. In the following year the national legislature regulated the alloy and the value of coin, but the United States Mint was still far from being a reality.

On October 17, 1786, the Massachusetts Legislature authorized the establishment of a State Mint for coining gold, silver, and copper, but only copper was actually coined.

Joseph Witherle, a coppersmith, was appointed mintmaster. Although he had a coppersmith shop in the heart of the city, he erected a small one-story wooden building in the rear of his residence on Washington Street, Boston, to serve as a mint because he had specific instructions to conduct the minting at his residence. His first order was for copper cents and half cents and he was granted permission to obtain quantities of old copper and brass from condemned cannons and mortars at the cannon foundry located at Bridgewater, Massachusetts, with which to begin his operations.

Because of the standard set by Congress, which standard the Massachusetts Legislature voted to adopt, minute exactness was demanded in the coinage. Witherle was confronted by many obstacles. There were no rolling mills in America in those days and he was compelled to melt and mix the metal at the Mint and to cart the ingots of copper to his water-powered mill in Dedham where it was hammered and rolled into sheets of the required thickness. The sheets were returned to the Mint where blanks were cut out and then stamped by the dies. The great majority of the dies were engraved by Joseph Callender of Boston, but his charges were believed to be excessive and Jacob Perkins of Newburyport was later employed by supply dies for the Mint at one per cent of the coinage. The dies prepared by Perkins were thought by Crosby to be those in which the letter S resembles the figure 8.

The Council, on June 27, 1787, designated the devices for the copper coins as follows: "Advised that the device on the copper coin to be minted in this Common-

wealth be the figure of an indian with a bow and arrow and a star on one side, with the word 'Commonwealth,' the reverse a spread eagle with the words 'of Massachusetts, A.D. 1787.'" Since the differences between the cent and the half cent are minor, the former only is described in detail.



Massachusetts Cent

Obverse

Device—A clothed Indian standing, and facing left. He is holding a bow in his right hand and an arrow in his left. Between the top of the bow and his head is a five-pointed star.

Legend—COMMON WEALTH.

Reverse

Device—An eagle displayed bearing a shield on his breast. On the top part of the shield appears the word CENT.

Legend—MASSACHUSETTS.

In Exergue—Date 1787 or 1788.

Borders—milled. Edge—plain. Size— $16\frac{1}{2}$ to 19. Weight—146 to 165 grains.

The half cent of 1787 weighs from 75 to 83 grains; that of 1788, 76 grains. The size of the half cents of both 1787 and 1788 are $14\frac{1}{2}$ to $15\frac{1}{2}$. The half cent differs from the cent only in size, weight, and substitution of the words HALF CENT for the word CENT on the shield.

Both the cents and half cents were struck only during the years 1787 and 1788. Although these coins are of but a single type, there are many varieties, forty-one specimens being necessary to exhibit all the known combinations.

It is said that Witherle, who became known as the "Cent Maker," was paid in copper cents of his own manufacture and, having trouble disposing of them in any great number, was finally compelled to divide his purchases among several local shops.

When the supply of copper at the Mint was exhausted in the latter part of 1788, it was decided to cease operations. An accounting by Witherle revealed the startling fact that the copper coined had cost the State of Massachusetts over two cents for each cent and more than one cent for each half cent. Cents and half cents to the value of over 1,000 pounds had been coined.

The Massachusetts Cent was the first legal coin issued on a strictly decimal basis in this country. The credit for the adoption of that basis, as we have noted, belongs to Congress, but to Massachusetts goes the honor of being the first state to give it a practical test.

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MISCELLANEOUS COPPER COINAGE

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STATE COPPER COINAGE

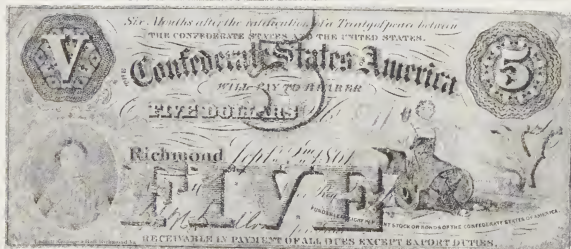
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* Contains excellent descriptions and plates of varieties.

Domestic Coinage Executed, By Mints, During The Month of August, 1944.

Denomination	Philadelphia	San Francisco	Denver
SILVER			
Half dollars			
Quarter Dollars	\$2,864,000.00	\$234,000.00	\$924,100.00
Dimes	3,168,000.00		909,900.00
MINOR			
Five-cent pieces			496,050.00
One-cent bronze	1,612,630.00		101,780.00

CONFEDERATE CURRENCY



September 2, 1861—Continued

Engraved by Leggett, Keatinge & Ball, Richmond, Va.

- 24 \$10 Vignette of Hunter l., child r., values in red.
- 26 \$10 Load of cotton bales; vignette of John E. Ward l., harvester r., values in red.
- 33 \$5 Vignette of young boy l., machinist r., values in red.

COMMEMORATIVE HALF DOLLARS

Prices Revised to November 1, 1944

The market in commemorative coins is once again very active so this list will be published frequently. All coins quoted are in uncirculated condition. Prices are subject to change without notice.

Complete set of 111 pieces.....\$675.00

Complete set of types—45 pieces.....\$185.00

Sets are put up in Album Pages

			Price				Price
3	1892	Columbus	1.00	40	1935	Texas. Set P, D, S	5.00
4	1893	Columbus	.85	41	1936	Arkansas. Set P, D, S	5.50
5	1915	Pan Pacific	17.50	42	1936	Rh. Island. Set P, D, S	7.00
6	1918	Lincoln	2.50	43	1936	Boone	1.75
7	1920	Maine	4.50	43a	1936	Boone D	
8	1920	Pilgrim	1.75	43b	Boone S		
9	1921	Pilgrim	5.50		Sold by the pair only		8.00
10	1921	Missouri	20.00	44	1936	Texas. Set P, D, S	5.50
11	1921	Missouri, 2*4	27.50	45	1936	Oregon	2.00
12	1921	Alabama	6.00	45a	1936	Oregon S	6.50
13	1921	Alabama, 2x2	13.50	46	1936	San Diego	2.00
14	1922	Grant	2.25	47	1936	Cleveland	1.25
15	1922	Grant*	60.00	48	1936	Wisconsin	2.00
16	1923	Monroe	2.25	49	1936	Cincinnati. Set P, D, S	20.00
17	1924	Huguenot	2.50	50	1936	Long Island	1.75
18	1925	Lexington	2.25	51	1936	York, Me.	2.00
19	1925	Stone Mt.	1.00	52	1936	Bridgeport	2.25
20	1925	California	4.50	53	1936	Lynchburg	3.50
21	1925	Vancouver	12.00	54	1936	Elgin, Ill.	1.75
22	1926	Sesqui	1.75	55	1936	Albany, N. Y.	2.50
23	1926	Oregon	2.25	56	1936	San Francisco	3.00
24	1926	Oregon S	2.25	57	1936	Columbia. Set P, D, S	8.50
25	1927	Vermont	3.50	58	1936	Robinson	1.50
26	1928	Hawaii	27.50	59	1937	Roanoke Is.	3.00
27	1928	Oregon	3.50	60	1937	Boone	1.75
28	1933	Oregon	6.00	60a	1937	Boone D	
29	1934	Oregon	3.25	60b	1937	Boone S	
30	1934	Maryland	1.75		Sold by the pair only		55.00
31	1934	Texas	1.75	61	1937	Oregon D	2.00
32	1934	Boone	1.75	62	1936	Delaware	2.50
33	1935	Boone	1.50	63	1938	New Rochelle	2.75
33a	1935	Boone D	4.00	64	1936	Gettysburg	3.25
33b	1935	Boone S	4.00	65	1937	Arkansas. Set P, D, S	13.50
34	1935	Connecticut	4.50	66	1937	Texas. P, D, S	6.50
35	1935	Arkansas	2.00	67	1936	Norfolk	2.75
35a	1935	Arkansas D	4.00	68	1937	Antietam	3.50
35b	1935	Arkansas S	4.00	69	1938	Oregon. Set P, D, S	12.00
36	1935	Hudson	10.00	70	1938	Texas. Set P, D, S	30.00
37	1935	San Diego	2.25	71	1938	Arkansas. Set P, D, S	13.50
38	1935	Spanish Trail	9.00	72	1938	Boone. Set P, D, S	50.00
39	1935	Boone. With small 1934 date	1.50	73	1939	Oregon. Set P, D, S	27.50
39a	1935	Same D		74	1939	Arkansas. Set P, D, S	55.00
39b	1935	Same S					
	Sold only by the pair		55.00				

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Notes on

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British Tokens.

At certain periods current in Great Britain by preference rather than by express legal authority. They were first used in the reign of Henry VIII, to meet the want of the want of authorized coin to represent the fractions of a penny; and in the reign of Elizabeth, the tokens of lead, tin, and even leather, used by wine merchants and other trading people, passed largely from hand to hand, and were payable at the shops where they were used.

The corporations of Bristol, Oxford and Worcester had their tokens. In 1613 a royal proclamation authorized James VI. of Scotland to issue farthing tokens, and in 1624 Charles I. authorized tokens for penalties.

Not only the farthings, but the halfpennies of copper were again struck in 1624, and the tokens of the last century.

The tokens of silver money, however, were the new pieces known as bank tokens, of the respective values of 1s., 6d., and 1s. 6d., were issued by the Bank of England; the farthing pieces were usually struck over Spanish dollars, and during the same period many tokens and medals for operations issued 6d. and 12d. tokens in silver. The tokens of the last century were a sign of the danger.

Answers to Correspondents.

J. L., New York.—There is no work on United States cents and half cents which would be of any use to you. "Dickeson's Manual" (out of print) has an attempted description, but is not reliable in any particular. The series of articles now published in this *Journal* is the only exhaustive work of the kind ever attempted. 2d. On general coinage we know of no better work than the one you mention ("Coinages of the World"). There are books on special coins, but they are usually expensive.

M. B., New York.—The "Good Samaritan" is the "Good Samaritan" which is a piece, made about the same period as the fine tree shilling. Their great rarity would indicate the rejection of the pattern.

We acknowledge the receipt of a copy of the "Constitution and By-Laws" of the Western Pennsylvania Numismatic Society, of Pittsburgh. From a list of resident members they appear to be more alive to the interest of the new society than are those of the more antiquated association. By way of welcoming them success, we would warn them never to select a numismatic society (conductor) to induce them to make their headquarters in his study or parlors, or the money flies may run; while Amos and Ariel, of N. Y.

Several correspondents have written, inquiring about our statement in the January issue concerning 1852 dimes and half dimes *with stars*, and the statement of a contemporary regarding which was repeated. In reply we will partly quote our former assertion: "Half dimes have been

A J N July 1883 Vol XVIII p 20

Near end of Chapman catalogue
of May 20, 1883 they promise
the correspondence betw
Bushnell and "the gentlemen in London
from whom ~~he purchased~~ ^{he purchased} this related
to the "Samaritan Massachusetts Shilling" (!)

A J N Jan 1884 Vol XVIII p 72

"Numerous for November is out. We see
with pleasure, but certainly not surprise
that the Prospect entirely agrees with the
opinion in the Journal of the latter touching
the Good Samaritan Shilling."

1882 vol VII

saving life from shipwreck. Presentation of Colours to the Birmingham Royal Association, 1796, Boy receiving olive branch from seated female, *rev.* Monument crowned and inscribed. St. Martin's Volunteer Prize Medal, St. Martin dividing his coat with beggar, *rev.* Wreath, 11s.

Sale of June 20th to 24th.

This was the celebrated collection formed by Mr. Charles L. Bushnell, and represented nearly twenty years of his own large outlay of cash. Unfortunately, the circumstances did not have sufficient time to do justice to such a large collection. Hence, we find many bunched lots, and unfortunate misstatements, which would have been obviated by additional time. In order, in a sale we aim to convey information which will be of value to our readers, and think our object will be better attained in this case by giving a descriptive list in the words of the catalogue of all the pieces which realized large amounts, the high price charged for the catalogue having deterred many from purchasing. In regard to prices it must be borne in mind that many of the rarities were purchased by Mr. Bushnell, at tip top figures in the flush times of 1861, on the other hand, most of the gems of the collection were bought in by the owner, without the slightest regard to their value, and were only nominally sold with the collection to keep up the interest. We make this statement so that collectors may not over value their treasures by comparison with prices realized. One instance will show our meaning, lot #20, a unique New Jersey cent sold for \$250, yet in a sale a few months past, the purchaser who is aiming to get everything, let another collector get a different unique Jersey which to say the least, was equally valuable for \$25.50.

(145) "1652. The celebrated Good Samaritan Shilling. A very good representation of the Good Samaritan attending a man by the roadside, his horse and a tree in the background, MASATHVSETS . . . IN: Rev. 1652 XII. within a circle of dots, IN NEW ENGLAND. . . AND: The die very much cracked on reverse, rendering it impossible to strike any more after this one, and it is very likely that only one impression was struck. A genuine struck coin. This celebrated piece has been known to be unique for over two hundred years, and is one of the greatest gems of this collection. It was highly prized by Mr. Bushnell, who considered it, the N. Y. doubloon and Lord Baltimore penny his most important pieces, valuing it at more than \$1,000, and we consider it worth any amount that can be paid for it. Extremely fine. See

plate. Sold for \$650, but in our opinion and that of a large majority of experts an undoubted fabrication, and worth \$10.00 at the outside.

The Magazine of American History
Vol VIII
p 135
NY 1882

THE VERMONT COIN—GOLD—THE
TAN SHILLING—MASSACHUSETTS—
LORD BALTIMORE PENNY—The illustrious
collection of American Coins and Mon-
ets, lately knocked down at auction
New York, is described as "the first
ever sold." This is what the public
says, with we understand about gives
the truth in this case. Experts eagerly
sought its specimens and paid high prices.
The Good Samaritan Shilling, for instance,
bringing \$650, the Brasher Doubloon,
\$505, and the Lord Baltimore Penny,
\$550.

The Good Samaritan himself was
confessedly worth his weight in gold, but
his namesake, the shilling, appears to be
worth many times its weight, which is,
doubtless, due to the fact that the shilling
is unique, while, it is assumed (and to be
hoped) that the Good Samaritan is not.
This particular coin is held in value as
being of colonial make, two hundred and
thirty years ago—a Massachusetts spec-
imen—of which but one impression was
ever struck, the die being very much
cracked on the reverse, rendering further
impressions impossible. Mr. Bushnell
regarded it as a pattern piece, struck
and submitted when the issue of a coin-
age was first contemplated in the colony,
others suspecting it to have been a fancy
piece not intended for circulation. As
the subjoined cut shows, the coin has a
very good representation of the Good
Samaritan attending a man by the road-
side, his horse and a tree in the back-
ground, surrounded by the letters MAS-
ATHVSETS. . . . IN. On the
reverse is the date 1652 N11 within a
circle of dots and IN NEW ENGLAND.
ANO: A Good Samaritan Shilling was

found in the English Lord Pembroke's
collection, formed about two hundred years
ago, differing from this in some respects
and having the words PACSVMIT
stamped upon it, and the signature of that
Mr. Bushnell's was the original after
struck and later was copied. Mr. Bush-
nell, unfortunately, did not pay more
when he purchased his specimen in 1856
land so that its authenticity cannot be
traced. At any rate it is an interesting
coin—interesting as proof in the genui-
nity of its device—as in the copy of the
6500—especially, as it seems that a sim-
ilar coin, without date, was sold in the Ma-
gnum collection (Germany, at Hanover,
1788. That specimen had the words
from Luke x: "A certain man went



down from Jerusalem to Jericho." In
the same collection there was another
Scriptural coin entitled "Lazarus and the
Rich Man," all of which suggest the
query whether these German specimens,
provided they were of ancient date and
well known, gave the hint to the early
Massachusetts engraver on whether his
Good Samaritan was original with him-
self. *Per contra*, could the German pos-
sibly have borrowed the idea from Mas-
sachusetts?

The "Brasher Doubloon" is so-called
after Ephraim Brasher, a goldsmith in
New York, who struck this coin in 1787,
before any Federal coinage was adopted.
He may have intended it as a specimen

Frossard
Drumington N.Y. Vol 6 No 3
May, 1882

ED. FROSSARD has reserved July 11 for his 23d sale. Invoices of coins are still in order for this sale.

MR. CHAS. STEIGERWALT will sell the John C. Rohrer cabinet of American and Foreign coins at Lancaster, Pa., on or about June 15. Quoting his own words this sale is to be a roarer and no trash will be offered. Since writing these lines we have seen the catalogue. The collection is fine, important, and well described. Collectors cannot overlook this.

MR. JOHN W. HASELTINE will have a coin sale in New York; date as yet undetermined, probably in the first or second week in July.

THE BUSHNELL SALE.

The Collection of the late Charles I. Bushnell, quarto; 136 p.p. 3000 lots. Catalogue by S. H. & H. Chapman. Sold at Bangs & Co., New York, June 20 to 24.

It must be conceded that the appearance of this catalogue has been looked for with interest and curiosity by American collectors in general, and that the occasion of the final dispersion of this splendid cabinet is one of importance to those at present interested in numismatic pursuits, and will influence the immediate future of coin interests, either by exerting a depressing influence on the market, or by stimulating and augmenting a desire and taste for the formation of new coin and medal collections. Until the appearance of the catalogue, the collection of Mr. Bushnell was in one sense a mysterious one; but few even among his most intimate friends knew exactly what he had, few had seen his entire cabinet, he bought secretly and generally through others and under an assumed name. But he was a devoted and earnest numismatist, possessing taste, judgment, a good education, and had ample means at his hands to gratify his taste for coins whenever money became an important factor in their acquisition. For these reasons it was generally supposed

at the time of his death that his collection was second to none in size and might possibly rival, if not surpass, the celebrated Mickley cabinet, in importance and value. But such is not the case, and however complete the Bushnell collection may be in Colonial, American medals and Store cards, it is for so large an American cabinet extremely weak and deficient in the regular mint series, especially of silver and in the pattern series of later issues. Mr. Bushnell was a collector during many years and must have had the best opportunities to purchase all the rarities of the silver coinage; yet quite a number, and the more important ones, are lacking, and not all of the dates represented are in such fine condition as collectors generally supposed they were. The reasons why Mr. Bushnell did not secure specimens of the 1804, '51 and '52 dollars, of the 1796 and '97 halves, of the '23 and '27 quarters, of several of the rare dimes and half dimes, not to speak of many dates and issues which formerly sold at very low prices, but are now highly prized, are given in the preface, "Mr. B. told us that he cared but little for the dates of the U. S. Mint silver issues," and may be good and valid, but the fact of their omission exists, and therefore the Mickley cabinet still remains the best, most complete, as well as the most valuable American collection ever offered for competition in this country, a monument to the genius of its maker, and its catalogue yet holds the first place in importance among the seven hundred and odd issued to the present time. As regards the arrangement and composition of the catalogue we remark with pleasure that the carelessness in composition, indifferent grammar, and tautology, found in the former combined productions of Messrs. Chapman, have to a certain extent been avoided in this. A good story must be well told, or it loses its charm, and it would have been a pity to see such adjectives as "uncirculated, bold and very sharp impression," or "unique, exceedingly rare, and only specimen known," thrown in unending and tiresome repetitions throughout the catalogue. It looks indeed as if a person of mature judgment, sound learning, and accustomed to utter good English,

had drawn the Messrs. Chapman from the inextricable tangles into which they have been wont to fall when endeavoring to make a point. (See the description of the good Samaritan shilling, No. 145, which any one will concede is original in construction). If such be the case his name should have been mentioned as a collaborator, but it is quite as probable that they have simply followed the recognized authorities without referring to their lists and works, and this is the most unpleasing peculiarity of the catalogue, and one that cannot be overlooked. Except where it could not be avoided, the names of every American authority on coins and medals have carefully been excluded. Statements founded on the expressed and published opinions of others are uttered as if no one had ever before given the subject a thought. See for instance the remarks under No. 247 about the Virginia half pence. Who discovered these varieties of half-pence? And who has repeatedly offered them for sale, singly and in sets, was it J. W. Haseltine? and would not the mention of his name have been a slight tribute of respect to him who first led the Chapmans into numismatic byways? This feature may be thought politic, but would it not have been more generous and less selfish to have granted something to others? The Revolutionary Peace Medals for instance, are generally catalogued according to Mr. Appleton's list, who also wrote something worth knowing about Washington medals; the names of Woodward and others are likewise studiously omitted when references to their catalogues are made; this of course is more than selfish, it is simply uncourteous; Messrs. Chapman apparently prefer to leave the collectors in the dark rather than to commit themselves so far as to mention a single name. We now pass to a consideration of the many good things offered in this sale, simply warning collectors of the fact that the ascribed rarity and possible auction-room value of many of the coins as stated in appended remarks are frequently to be taken *cum grano salis*, only instancing two cases in point. Again we refer our readers to No. 247. The statement there made is as follows: "One (Virginia shilling) in sale March 20, 1865, brought \$190, AND THIS PIECE IS WORTH THAT AMOUNT. NOW,

as a matter of fact, one of these shillings, not long ago, went the round of collectors at \$110, and would gladly have been sold at a good profit for \$100; it was finally shipped to England, and as far as known is still unsold, and certainly not 3 but 10 or 12 of these, or more, are at present known. No. 1,289 the Season Medals. In speaking of the value of these, reference is made to McCoy and Lightbody's sales, 1864 and '65, when a similar set sold first at \$900, then at \$800. The compilers ignore the fact that these medals have since then sold at much less. At Mr. Scott's sale, held in New York, March 13th, 1882, two of these in silver sold at \$25.50 a piece, Henry Chapman, Jr., being present, and not bidding higher on the pieces, which is rather extraordinary, if the medals are of such high value.

Nos. 140-180. A splendid collection of the New England and Massachusetts coinages. Collectors will here find a large number of fine specimens for their cabinets.

Nos. 181-184. The Lord Baltimore coinage, contains the unique copper penny, whose value cannot be overestimated.

No. 185. Carolina elephant penny, has lately become extremely rare on account of the great demand for this truly representative coin.

Nos. 189-193. The Highley or Granby, Connecticut coppers. Very few of these have during the last decade been offered. They are excessively rare in any condition.

Nos. 194-225. The Rosa Americana series, very interesting; many of the varieties are rare, as for instance those of 1724. For a complete elucidation of the descriptions see Crosby's work.

Nos. 256-290. French and Indian war medals. Many rarities, some otherwise, are here described. Collectors should draw a strong line of distinction between the original and restrike medals. The latter are very often offered, the former are generally rare.

Nos. 291-316. Revolutionary Peace medals. The greater part of these medals are scarce; few if any are restruck at the present time, all are extremely interesting and should be represented in general American as well as purely medalic collections.

Nos. 328, &c. The Tristram Coffin Medal is very rare, the Rev. Geo. Whitefield series

is complete and interesting, as well as rare. 300 francs was lately asked us abroad for a duplicate of 332; from 337 to 362 are several medallion rarities that have seldom passed under the auctioneer's hammer.

534-537. Pitt medals; generally in great demand, both here and abroad, chiefly on account of their political significance.

576-591. Admiral Vernon Medals. A few are described by Appleton's list, the balance as "not in Appleton." Have the compilers seen Appleton's addendas?

712-730. The Fugio series; contains several rarities, as Nos 713, 715, and 726; the latter especially, is extremely rare and desirable.

740-767. The rather scant series of sturdy Vermont are quite fully represented by specimens as good as found.

768-800. Massachusetts cents and half-cents. A very complete collection; quite a number very rare; 778 will command a lively competition.

801-877. Connecticut cents. The fact that these are very seldom found fine is here fully illustrated; Mr. Bushnell must have had the very best opportunities to secure fine specimens, and comparatively few are here offered.

878-885. The Immune Columbia in silver, the Immune Columbia, and Confederatio are all excessively rare. 882 and 885 will probably command the highest prices.

886-890. Extremely rare New York cents; all highly desirable.

892. The Brashee doubloon, gold. One of the gems of the collection and will undoubtedly bring a high price.

920. New Jersey cent. Unique variety with date under the plough beam, in the field. The remarks here addressed to Mr. Crosby, considering the amount of assistance his work gave Messrs. Chapman, are more forcible than polite. How could Crosby describe a coin correctly if its owner was too——well, say secretive to show it!

997-1001. Complete series of the Chalmers Annapolis coinage. All very desirable, and 997 undoubtedly unique.

1761-1766. Early pattern coins of the United States Mint, designed and struck in 1792, each a gem and all of high rarity, especially 1763, '64 and '66.

2169-2232. Hard Times Token are much in demand now; some are rare. 2,169, silver 1-4 dollar is not described by Levick.

2603-2811. In this the last day of the sale will be offered a splendid collection of cents and half cents, not by any means complete, but embracing many specimens remarkable for their beauty and rarity.

In conclusion it must be stated that while 50 cents is only a fair price for this large and handsomely printed catalogue, \$5 is too much by half for the illustrated one. There is but one opinion among collectors on this point. Phototype plates are obtained at very low prices; they are not as costly, handsome, or perfect as the best specimens of the heliotype, and were there 20 instead of 12 \$5 would still be a preposterous price for a coin sale catalogue. The former ridiculous pretensions of the compilers to the effect that the catalogue would form a sequel to Crosby's masterly work "The Early Coins of America," also fall to the ground. There are in fact very few colonial coins described not found in Crosby, and as no new light is shed on his work, and the borrowed information, conveyed with painful labor, belongs to the descriptive rather than the historical, it can neither supplant nor explain Crosby, but rather needs the explanations of the latter to make itself intelligible.

One feature for which Messrs. Chapman deserve praise is the care they appear to have exercised in pointing out all coins which our numismatic authorities have since the Mickley sale discovered to be spurious; in all such cases they boldly announce the fact, no matter what the cost may have been to Mr. Bushnell. In questions of authenticity therefore, we grant them the merit of having been painstaking, intelligent and honest. We also believe that their statements of the actual condition or degree of preservation of the coins are based on good judgment and can be relied upon as not overdrawn or incorrect. These two points are of paramount importance in the disposition of coin collections, and since our collectors will always prefer a good coin ungrammatically described to a poor one enshrined in the flowery language of rhetoric, the success of the sale, considering the splendid elements of the Bushnell cabinet, is undoubtedly assured.

Numisma
Edited by Ed Frossard
Swington N.Y.

Vol 6 No 4
July 1882.

June 15. Coins, medals, U. S. pattern pieces, fine cents, half cents, etc., formerly the property of John S. Rohrer, of Lancaster, Pa. 525 lots. Catalogue by Chas. Steigerwalt, and sold by him at Lancaster, Pa.

June 16. Greek silver and copper coins, Roman gold coins, U. S. coins and medals, etc. 651 lots. Catalogue by H. P. Smith; sold by Bangs & Co., N. Y.

June 26. American and Foreign coins, Foreign postage stamps, paper money, etc., the property of O. Schmidt of Hoboken, N. J. 463 lots. Catalogue by Scott & Co. (45th sale); sold by Geo. A. Leavitt & Co., Clinton Hall, N. Y.

June 27 and 28. The collection of the late Prof. J. Grier Ralston, illustrating the Stone Age in America and Europe. 974 lots. Catalogue by W. E. Woodward (48th sale); sold by Bangs & Co., N. Y.

July 5, 6 and 7. American and Foreign medals of Napoleon I and III, Washington, Lincoln, Grant, and other Presidential, political, and noted men; the property of Mr. Isaac F. Wood, Part I; also several invoices of U. S. silver and copper coins. 2073 lots. Catalogue by John W. Haseltine (60th sale); sold by Bangs & Co., N. Y.

THE BUSHNELL SALE.

This truly magnificent collection of American coins and medals, representing the accumulations of almost a life time of patient, persevering, and shrewd collecting, by its former owner, the late Charles I. Bushnell, of New York, was finally dispersed at auction by Bangs & Co., the well-known coin and book auctioneers, June 20-24 inclusive. After the death of Mr. Bushnell the collection was offered by his son, or executors, at the round price of \$10,000, without finding a purchaser, \$7,500 cash being the best offer received. Finally Mr. Lorin G. Parmelee, of Boston, Mass., who had already during the

life of its former owner been negotiating for its purchase, became its owner, at a figure not yet made public, but probably over \$7,500 and a little under \$8,500. By this shrewd purchase Mr. Parmelee secured at apparently high, but really nominal prices, the few excessively rare coins still lacking to complete his princely cabinet; for the most elementary calculation will show that after deducting the cost of the sale, and the total of the purchases made by him, Mr. Parmelee must have cleared enough to repay himself the purchase money. And for his success we sincerely congratulate him. With a business demanding his constant daily care, and at an age when men generally cease to develop taste and interest in new pursuits, he has, by dint of perseverance, good sense, and a determination never swayed from its purpose, formed, in the comparatively short period of 15 years, the finest and most complete collection of American coins ever known. There is in fact very little, if anything, to add to his cabinet, and as he expressed it to the writer, he will hereafter no longer be a competitor for rare American coins offered, but will rest satisfied with the *little* he has gathered.

The work of compiling the catalogue was given to Chapman Bros., of Phila., on account, it is said, of their having been nephews by marriage of the late Mr. Bushnell. A plain and correct catalogue would have reflected honor on its compilers, but Chapman Bros. apparently exhausted themselves on the plates and the mechanical part of the work, unconscious of the fact that a proper use of English terms, an intelligible construction, also general accuracy in statements made, are of greater importance in a work of this kind than thick paper, new type, and gilt letters. Careless proof reading, tautology, an exhibition of boastful egotism can be overlooked; hazardous, overdrawn, incorrect statements of history, rarity, and condition,

cannot; the latter, rather than the former, are the chief defects of the catalogue, but all combining, help make the Bushnell sale catalogue, as published, unworthy of the collection it is supposed to describe.

Collectors desiring information about prices, etc., must consult the printed list now published. Our limited space does not allow us to enter upon the subject, but it may be stated that almost everything sold at very high prices; also that the Good Samaritan shilling, which sold nominally at \$650, the highest price realized on a single piece, is a modern fabrication, while the most important coin in the collection, the Brasher or N. Y. Doubloon sold at \$505, and the unique Lord Baltimore penny in copper for \$550.

INCIDENTS OF THE SALE.

The New York press was ably represented by several reporters. The Tribune was the most accurate in its reports, the World was lucid, the Sun shone dimly, the Herald was absent, the Times was represented by an intelligent and handsome young man in faultless attire.—Among buyers and spectators we noticed Prof. Anthon, Ed. Cogan, Sr., W. H. Strowbridge, Daniel Parish, Jr., William Poillon, Wm. S. Appleton, Lorin G. Parmelee, Nicholas Hatheway, A. Balmanno, James Oliver, F. W. Doughty, Geo. W. Cogan, H. G. Sampson, Lyman H. Low, Charles Steigerwalt, H. P. Smith, Walter Scott, his shadow Dave Proskey, and others, the average attendance during the 5 days being about 25.—Mr. Merwin, the veteran auctioneer presided, he was prompt, courteous and impartial, and had frequent occasions to act as peacemaker when the "boys" became unruly; Mr. Richard Cogan had charge of the coins while on exhibition, and kept a record of the sales.—The total proceeds of sale, inclusive of all coins brought in for the owner of the collection at very high but nominal prices footed up \$13,901.—Lorin G.

Parmelee was the largest buyer, Chapman Bros came next, chiefly for stock; the heaviest buyers on bona-fide orders were, Ed. Frossard, Geo. W. Cogan, H. G. Sampson, and John W. Haseltine. Young picked up everything that sold cheap; other buyers were Harrison, understood to be a first-class Baltimore collector, Bartow, Barry, Dodd (through H. G. Sampson), Robinson, Anthon, Parish, Low, Ahlborn, Nicolls, Schayer, Steigerwalt, Wicks, Murray, Collier, Jonah, Canal (Wuesthoff), Miller, Kirk, Scott, Proskey, etc.—The bidding throughout the sale was spirited and rapid, the Chapmans starting each lot at a round figure, and when not going up quickly enough frequently bidding against each other.—No. 1 was bought by Ed. Frossard and presented by him to Ed. Cogan Sr., as a souvenir of the sale; No. 2 was bought by H. G. Sampson and presented to W. H. Strowbridge for the same purpose; on the last day of the sale Mr. Ed. Frossard bought a fine 1800 dollar and on behalf of the bidders, excepting "Long John" and the 2 "Phila Antiqs" who declined to contribute their quarter, presented the same to the auctioneer as a pocket piece. The Tribune in noticing this said, "The presentation was followed by mild applause in keeping with the conservative character of the gentlemen present and the radical condition of the atmosphere." Humorous little incidents and passes at arms between the auctioneer and buyers relieved the monotony of the protracted sittings, and kept everybody in good humor.

A LITTLE DRY READING FOR THE ANTIQUARIES

Nos. 14, 16 and 17; Counterfeits.

145 Bogus and modern; why did not Bushnell say whence he obtained the piece? If from England some one must have sold to him; but the piece is known to be a fraud from the fact that the man who bought hub No. 2844, said "that he bought the hub because he had the piece."

176 Crosby right; bogus.
 186 and 187 Nothing to do with Florida
 and 188 a Spanish medal.
 241 Counterfeit.
 247 More than 1 dozen known; probably
 a restrike.
 266 Counterfeit casting.
 289 and 1544 "Knawing" is good.
 291 "It is our opinion" *For shure*.
 337 W. E. Woodward has had a dozen.
 349 "Two or three known"—bosh.
 362 "Cast copper silver plated"—original.
 537 Was there ever a Colburn sale?
 608 "We do not think so." Oh! fountain
 of wisdom! deep well of knowledge!
 620 Cast not stamped.
 653 "One of the most," etc—bosh.
 712 and '15 More bosh.
 740 "Very rare and the rarest variety."
 Good English
 775 Counterfeit of the period.
 778 "Celebrated"; who celebrates it?
 878, 887, 896 "Five known," "hve known,"
 "three known," how known and whence did
 the antiquaries derive this bit of gossip?
 920 Too much bosh! Crosby's original
 statement correct.
 1005 Edge engraved (with a chisel).
 1017, '26, '38, '52, '64, '69, '81, '90, 1107,
 '14, '16, '21; none silver.
 1212 "Imploing of him"; good Irish. poor
 English.
 1217 and '35 What is "a band of clouds?"
 1244 A marvelous discovery and state-
 ment. This piece was lately bought by
 Scott & Co. at \$7 50. *Query* How did it
 get in the Bushnell sale?
 1265 and 1303 "Rays diverting"; the de-
 scription is diverting, the rays diverge.
 1289 "Licking the calf," and "minding the
 baby"; quite classical.
 1335 and 1343 Electrotypes.
 1375 Marvin 705; a mule.
 1400 "Sunk disk" is good.

1553, '75, '78 and '79 Electrotypes.
 1605 "This is one," etc.; bosh.
 1616 "Medal awarded Congress", when?
 1660 W. E. W. has the dies.
 1748, '49, '51 "Arctic"; "Artic"; bound to
 have the spelling correct.
 1764 U. S. Mint at Phila., which has been
 cleaned in acid"; when?
 1848 Electrotpe.
 1843, 1929, '67 What Express? Adams?
 1976 and '82 And is it Alex. Hamilton?
 2183 "Similar but very different"; clear as
 mud.
 2205 and '06 "beath" and "uncirculated"
 are good.
 2230 Not silver.
 2279, and '82 "Sewn" and "sewen" of
 course not sewed.
 2617 "We believe," "we had," "we sold,"
 "we have" By the way quite a number of
 the cents were polished with stove blacking;
 all the '94, 1814, '27, etc.; none of the 1794
 cents were struck as proofs," they rated at
 from very good to uncirculated; all the fine
 silver medals had been cleaned.
 2635, etc. "Variety to last"; to, good.
 Many of the half dollars did not belong to
 Bushnell's collection.
 The Tristram Coffin medal (328) was
 bought for \$11.50 by a little old gentleman,
 who gave his name as "Coffin" paid for his
 medal, carefully wrapped it in a piece of pa-
 per, and immediately took his departure, ap-
 parently highly pleased.—
 "Bless my heart," innocently exclaimed
 Major Nicolls, suddenly looking up from his
 catalogue, "why, I never knew I had so many
 unives in my collection!"—
Auct. "Three cents, going at 3 cents to
 Proskey."
Pr. "No Sir, I did not bid on these."
Auct. "Beg pardon, I thought it was yours
 from the size of the bid."—
Auct. To H. G. S. "No Sir, you can't have
 that Silly head cent, that belongs in Phila-
 delphia."
Sampson. "How about the Booby head?"
Auct. "That goes there too, it makes up
 the pair."
Smith. (loud) "That's bogus."
Chapman. (sotte voce) "Shut up Smith."



	Uncirculated.	Fine.	Good
Oak-tree Twopence.....	\$5 00	\$3 00	\$3 00
Oak-tree Twopence : differs slightly from last : date smaller.....	5 00	3 00	2 00



Pine-tree Shilling, 1650 : pine-tree with cones on branches : MASACHVSETS * IN * . R 1650 — XII in circle of large oval pellets : NEW ENGLAND * AN. DO *	\$10 00	\$5 00	\$3 00
Pine-tree Shilling, 1650 : small tree in circle of connected pellets : MASACHVSETS + IN + . R 1650 XII in similar circle : NEW ENGLAND : ANDO : smaller planchet than the preceding..	9 00	4 00	3 00
Pine-tree Shilling : broad planchet : split tree : roots horizontal : top branch below right foot of II. $\frac{1}{2}$ date and value large and close together : period after each word.....	5 00	3 00	2 00
Pine-tree Shilling : broad : tree split nearly to top : s above : legend MASACHVSETS. (<i>sic</i>) 1M.			

	Uncirculated.	Fine	Good.
R small letters and date: all x's reversed: colon after each word.	\$6 00	\$4 00	\$2 00
Pine-tree Shilling: broad: large, finely spread tree nearly filling the circle: top branch points left of v: large, clearly cut let- ters. R om. below value.....	10 00	5 00	3 00



Pine-tree Shilling: broad: tree nar- row and symmetrical: v above roots natural form. R same as that of next preceding.....	\$8 00	\$4 00	\$4 00
Pine-tree Shilling: broad: oval tree: 7 roots r. and l.: top branch below right foot of H. R date small, value large: first X in ENGLAND reversed.....	10 00	5 00	3 00
Pine-tree Shilling: peculiarly form- ed branches on tree: curved-like bows: roots forked. R large date and value.....	15 00	8 00	5 00
Pine-tree Shilling: broad: well- modeled tree in circle of oblong square grains (styled the "Cog- wheel"): roots small, well dis- tributed: top below x. R still larger grains to the circle: let- ters large and crude.....	25 00	10 00	5 00
Pine-tree shilling: small planchet: smaller oblong square grains than on last, but lettering more crude.	8 00	4 00	2 00
Pine-tree Shilling: broad: tree small, a pellet each side of			

Uncirculated. Fine. Good.

trunk : four large roots r. : top branch below s : groups of 7 pellets after 18. R date and letters small.....	\$10 00	\$5 00	\$3 00
Pine-tree Shilling in <i>copper</i> struck over Geo. I Halfpenny, 1724 : tree with 4 roots l. : heavy leaves on ends of branches : oblong square grains in circle. R large date : small letters in NEW ENG- LAND (<i>sic</i>) AN. DO.	5 00	3 00	1 00



Pine-tree Shilling: small plan- chet: wide tree: roots l. small letters: top branch points to right of v. R small date, XII large: AN. D below.....	\$10 00	\$5 00	\$2 00
Pine-tree Shilling: small: smaller tree: 5 roots downward: top branch below s: large letters. R from same die as last.....	11 00	6 00	2 00
Pine-tree Shilling: small: broad tree: roots r. and l., two sepa- rated: top branch just left of v: large letters. R from same die as last two.....	12 00	6 00	2 00
Pine-tree Sixpence: usual type: broad planchet.....	10 00	5 00	2 00
Pine-tree Sixpence: same dies as last, but smaller planchet.....	8 00	5 00	2 00
Pine-tree Sixpence: broad tree with thorn-like leaves: 4 roots r. : top branch below s. R from same die as that used for rev. of Oak- tree.....	25 00	10 00	5 00
Pine-tree Threepence: pellet each			

	Uncirculated.	Fine.	Good.
side of tree: large wide letters. R group of 4 pellets after D....	\$10 00	\$5 00	\$2 00
Pine-tree Threepence: no pellets beside tree: 4 roots l.: thin let- ters. R group of 7 pellets after D.....	10 00	5 00	2 00
Pine-tree Threepence: large tree in circle, separating the value III. PENCE: in outer circle: PROVINCE OF THE * MASSACHU- SETTS.* R same design, from same die.....	3 00	2 00	1 00



Good Samaritan Shilling: view of
the Samaritan anointing the
wounds of a man under a tree:
SARATHVSETS . . . IN. R
1652 | XII in circle of connected
pellets: IN NEW ENGLAND AND: \$100 00 \$50 00 \$25 00



Maryland Coins.

Issued under Cecil the Second, Lord Baltimore. They have no
date, but are supposed to have been coined in 1654.

Uncirculated. Fine. Good.
MARYLAND: Shilling: draped
bust of Lord Baltimore l. ✠

loved G. Washington poses on a medal as a seated kangaroo (No. 1230); admires their felicitous description of "a column holding a rudder in his right hand" (No. 298); consents to their reading Standish Barry's name backwards, as they prefer to do (No. 1002), but mildly and meekly protests against their removing Old Harvard, dear to every Boston man, to New Haven (No. 368), and transporting the Salem Charitable Mechanics Association from Massachusetts to New Jersey (No. 2117), and sincerely thanks them for the flood of light (?) that they have thrown on our early coinage, so that what was very dark, before this "Magnum Opus" appeared, is now as clear as mud.

639 Collection of Dr. William Prescott, Concord, N. H. (Jul. 9, 1881); not of this series, but offered because of its *extreme rarity*.

COPPER PLATE-MONEY OF SWEDEN.

10- 640 Twelve Daler Piece. Stamped in the centre "2 Daler Solff Mnt"; at the left of the figure 2 is a mark which may or may not be part of a figure 1; in each corner it is stamped "Carolus Gustavus X. D. G. Rex Sve Co"; a large crown in the centre, beneath which is the date 1659. The piece bears a label which says, "Taken from the bed of the Elbe River in a drag seine in Sept. 1863, after having laid there 204 years." While the denomination of this piece is somewhat doubtful, it is quite certain that it is the largest and heaviest piece that has ever been offered for sale in this country. In size it is $9\frac{1}{2} \times 10\frac{1}{4}$ in. and it weighs 8 lbs. 1 oz.

STOCK OF A DEALER.

- 641 1871 Dollar of Bolivia, good.
 642 1878 Dollar of Mexico; fine.
 643 1822 Dollar of Portugal; very good.
 644 1829 Dollar of Peru; good, almost fine.
 645 1875 Five Marks. Prussia; good.
 646 1682 Crown. England; Charles II.; fair.
 647 1860 Vereins Thaler. Prussia; good.
 648 1862 200 Reis. Portugal; good.
 649 1871, &c. France and Helvetia. 3 pieces.

THE
COINS OF AMERICA,

OF SCOTLAND, FRANCE,
GERMANY, AND SPAIN.
ALSO, GREEK AND ROMAN COINS.

THIS BOOK CONTAINS

A Complete List of, and Prices paid for, Rare American Gold, Silver, Nickel, Brass, Tin and Copper Coins, Fractional Currency, Colonial, Continental and Confederate Paper Money; a List of all Counterfeit U. S. Treasury and National Bank Notes, and Canadian Bank Notes, and how to detect them; the Market Value of all Nations' Coins; a List and Prices of Rare Notes in U. S. Money; a List and Prices of Rare English, Irish, Scotch, French, German and Spanish Coins. The report of the Collector of the U. S. Mint for each Fiscal Year from 1793 to 1902.

ILLUSTRATED WITH ABOUT 400 CUTS,
SHOWING OVERSE AND REVERSE OF EACH COIN, OF RARE COINS
MADE FROM COIN CUTTING OVER \$700.

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SIXTH EDITION.

This Edition annuls all previous ones. The prices have been revised according to the latest auction sales up to June 1, 1891.

This book contains all information about the Rare Coin Business. Especial attention is called to the explanations in the front part of this book; read and study all carefully, and you will find everything fully explained.

THE COLONIAL NEWSLETTER

P. O. BOX 114; WAYLAND, MASS.

A. D. HOCH, EDITOR

Vol. 2

JULY, 1961

No. 3

LETTERS

By BREEN

Colonial Newsletter Editor:

Since receiving your January issue I can report the following new discoveries:

1652 Pine Tree Shilling. Unpublished muling of known dies, in Crosby's notation "15-Q" (obv. of Noe 26 rev. of Noe 27 s). Severe die injury at upper right reverse. The piece is now in the Harwood collection. It establishes that the order of emission was Noe 28-Noe 27 rather than the other way around, confirming this is the perfect-dies example of Noe 28 pictured in the Standard Catalogue. Whether this new variety was struck before or after Noe 28 I cannot tell.

1652 Pine Tree Shilling. Rediscovery of a Crosby variety unknown to Noe. Crosby's 2b-A2. Extensive alterations of the usually seen 2a-A1: tree recut, branches no longer disconnected, some leaves vertical, second A thin, middle stroke and serif of E vestigial, roots altogether different, there now being a strong central tap root. All serifs weaker. Rev. Colons added to legends: NEW ENGLAND AN DOM. E's and A's recut; serif added to top of G. This was formerly in the Harwood collection and recently turned up in New York.

Empire TOPICS



Issue No. 11

October-November

1960

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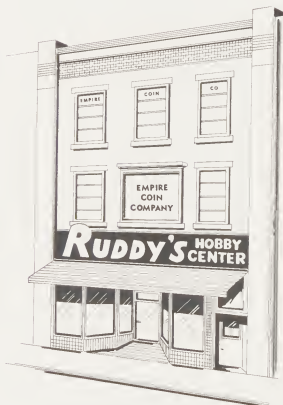
JAMES F. RUDDY

I want to first thank all of the people who sent letters wishing us good luck on our recent reorganization and to the many people who greeted me personally at recent conventions with their good wishes. All of us here at Empire will pledge ourselves to maintaining the high standards of service and quality of coins that we have been famous for in the past.

Empire Coin Company has been growing by leaps and bounds. We moved into our modern suite of offices on the second floor of 252 Main Street two and a half years ago. Within a year we expanded even further on the second floor but due to our huge volume of mail, we had to take over the third floor for our mailing department. Last month the entire building was purchased which increases our area with a large modern ground floor store and a completely finished basement giving us four floors (about 7,000 square feet) of working area. The bottom two floors will feature a complete line of hobbies (specializing in coins of course) and will be open in November. The building is in the heart of downtown Johnson City and in the center of the Triple Cities area with over 150,000 population. We extend an invitation to everyone to visit our headquarters. With the reorganization and the building expansion, we have been extremely busy. By the time you receive this issue, we will be in our newly redecorated and expanded offices and will be able to give you much better service.

A new service will be added to Empire Coin Company in October. We will have a buyer traveling full time in search of collections to fill our ever-increasing demand for material. Mr. David W. Nethaway of Howe Cave, New York, will be joining our staff in this capacity. Mr. Nethaway has been dealing in coins since 1949. I am sure many of you will remember seeing him at coin conventions for many years. He is Member #20174 of A. N. A. and Past President of the Albany Coin Club.

Many people have asked about the continuation of "Empire Topics." It will most assuredly be continued, and on a more regular basis. We hope to increase the number of our issues from six to eight a year.



The A. N. A. Convention in Boston was sensational! The convention last year in Portland was a tremendous success and we didn't believe it could be topped; but it was done in Boston. The demand for good numismatic material was stronger than ever. At a meeting of the Professional Numismatists Guild, preceding the A. N. A. Convention, a new slate of officers was elected. Arthur Conn was elected President; Sol Kaplan, Executive Vice-President and Treasurer; M. L. Kaplan as First Vice-President and myself as Secretary. Al Overton, Mike Kolman, and Earl Parker were also elected to the Board of Directors.

We are featuring Type coins in this issue. So many people upon ordering tell us that they want the coins for a type set; therefore, we decided to "stock up" on choice inexpensive type material. Not all of us are able to afford complete sets of everything especially in choice condition. A type set is not only beautiful but an interesting display of the entire coinage of the United States. All of the leading supply manufacturers now feature type set albums in their regular line.

We have the privilege and honor to feature an article by Mr. Kenneth E. Bressett, Editorial Assistant to the "GUIDE BOOK OF UNITED STATES COINS." The article is entitled "Having Fun With Massachusetts Coinage." Mr. Bressett has long been a student of Numismatics and we believe you will find his article on one of the most fascinating series of United States coins very enlightening.

TERMS OF SALE

(please read)

1. **Preference given to orders with remittance enclosed.** Check or money order preferred to cash. An order blank and postpaid envelope have been provided for your ordering convenience. The usual three day return period applies in all instances.
2. A prompt refund will be given on all unfilled orders. No credit slips or delayed payments. **A list of second choices will be greatly appreciated** and will be used only when the first items requested have been sold.
3. **Minimum order: \$3.00.** We pay postage and private insurance costs on all orders, regardless of size. Coin orders airmailed outside of the Pennsylvania-New York area.
4. All items are guaranteed to be as represented. If, for any reason, you find an item to be unsatisfactory a prompt refund will be given. **Our best customer is a satisfied customer.**

COIN QUIZ

Questions of general interest in American numismatics are given below. How many can you identify correctly? A score of 3-5 correct is Good; 6-8, Excellent. A score of 9 or 10 will rate you in the "Expert" class. Answers will be found at the bottom of page 7.

1. Mark Newby coinage is attributed to the state of:
A. Pennsylvania
B. New Jersey
C. Connecticut
D. New York
2. Which of the following dates did a change of design take place in Quarter Eagles:
A. 1830
B. 1834
C. 1843
D. 1892
3. The designer of the Peace Type silver dollar was:
A. George T. Morgan
B. John R. Sinnock
C. John Flanagan
D. Anthony de Francisci
4. What date quarter has an S mint mark over a horizontal S:
A. 1855-S
B. 1873-S
C. 1877-S
D. 1899-S
5. Which of the following coins does not come with a lettered edge:
A. 1799 Dollar
B. 1829 Half Dollar
C. 1794 Half Cent
D. 1802 Dime
6. These words are found on the obverse of the Liberty Walking half dollar:
A. In God We Trust
B. United States of America
C. E Pluribus Unum
D. Half Dollar
7. What Proof coin was struck both with and without engraver's initials:
A. 1950 Nickel
B. 1942 Dime
C. 1957 Cent
D. 1941 Half Dollar

8. What designer's initial is on the Standing Liberty quarter:
 - A. B
 - B. M
 - C. S
 - D. F
9. Which of the coins below did not have copies made by Bolen:
 - A. Confederatio cent
 - B. Higley copper
 - C. Virginia halfpenny
 - D. Bar cent
10. What coin commemorates the birth of Virginia Dare:
 - A. Maryland
 - B. Norfolk
 - C. Roanoke
 - D. Columbia

rosion spots. The variety with 2 R's and E.G. FECIT. One like this without the spots sold for over \$450.00 our price 350.00

Nava Constellatio Coppers

1783 Pointed rays VG \$7.00, VF 15.50

Bar Cent

A sharp EF example of a Bolen copy. In demand 39.00

Kentucky

(1792) choice Brown Unc. 27.50

Washington Items

1783 Unity States sharp VF-EF 19.00

1791 Cent Large Eagle VG-F 17.50

1795 Halfpenny Lett, edge VF 12.50

Fugia Cents

1787 Restrike Brilliant Unc. 35.00

Castarland "Half Dollars"

COLONIAL AND STATE COINS

Mark Newby (N. J., 1678)

Farthing VG \$7.50 VF \$ 23.50



Rasa Americana

1722 Penny UTILE variety VG 11.00

1723 Twopence very fine 21.50

Vermont

1787 Britannia rev. VG \$7.50, F 14.00

New York

1787 Nova Eborac. Rev. to right VF 23.50

Connecticut

1785 sharp VF-EF 22.50

1785 obv. F, rev. VF 10.00

1787 Muttonhead, fine to very fine 22.00

1787 Horned Bust sharp VF 12.50

1787 ETLIR variety, nice EF 15.00

1788 Mailed Bust facing right VF 12.00

Massachusetts

1787 Half cent very fine 15.00

1787 Large cent fine 7.50

1788 Large cent fine 8.50

Continental Dollar

1776 Pewter Dollar. Brilliant Uncirculated with a few small cor-



1796 Copper restrike, Proof. Special price 3.00

1796 Silver restrike, Proof. Special price 5.00

1796 Gold restrike, Proof. Special price 75.00

Pair of Copper and Silver proof restrikes only 7.00

HALF CENTS



1794 Good \$25.00, V.G. \$ 32.50

1797 Good to Very Good 19.00

1800 Very Good \$5.00, EF Sharp 24.00

1802 Very scarce. Fine with slightly rough surface 79.00

1803 Very Good \$3.75, fine 7.00

1804 Sharp About Uncirculated 16.00

1806 Very Fine \$6.50, EF 15.00

1807 Very Good \$3.50, Fine 7.00

1808/7 Abt. Good \$13.50, F-VF 37.50

1808 Good \$3.50, Very Good 5.00

1809 Fine \$4.00, EF	9.50
1810 Fine \$11.00, Very Fine	16.00
1811 Rare date. Good \$16.00, Abt. F	29.00
1825 Abt. Uncirculated	9.00
1826 Very Good \$3.00, VF	5.50
1828 13 stars. F \$3.75, VF	4.75
1828 12 stars G \$3.50, F	7.50
1829 Fine \$4.00, EF	7.00
1832 Sharp Very Fine	4.00
1833 Extremely Fine	6.25
1834 Very Fine \$4.00, EF \$6.25, Bright Red Uncirculated	17.50
1835 Choice Abt. Unc.	7.50
1837 Token. Half Cent Worth of Pure Copper. In great demand. EF	22.50
1849 Important Type coin. Very Fine \$12.50, EF	16.00
1850 Scarce. EF	9.00
1853 Very Fine \$5.00, EF	6.50
1854 EF to AU	7.00
1856 Very Fine \$9.00, EF	12.00



1857 Very Fine \$14.00, EF 17.50, Brilliant Uncirculated Rare	40.00
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LARGE CENTS



1793 Counterstamped. Pair	\$ 19.00
1794 Popular Type coin. Fine \$24.00, Sharp Very Fine \$42.50, Abt. EF	60.00
1795 Abt. Good	7.00
1796 Lib. Cap. Abt. Good \$9.00, VG \$18.00, Fine, scarce	39.00
1796 Draped Bust. Abt. Good \$8.00, VG	20.00
1797 Rev. of '96 VG to F	18.50
1798 S-153-R 4 Fine	14.00
1800 Abt. Good	3.00
1800/179 Good	4.50
1801 3-error variety. Abt. Good but all 3-errors are visible	7.00
1802 Abt. G \$2.00, VG	3.75

1803 S-246-R 4 VF some corrosion	19.00
1803 Very Good	3.00
1804 Counterstamped. Poor	17.50
1804 The famous Mint Restrike EF	40.00
1805 G \$3.75, VG \$4.75, VF	12.00
1806 Scarce G-VG \$10.00, VF	29.00
1807 Comet Variety VG	10.00
1807 S-275-R 5 VG	15.00
1807 Good \$3.50, Fine	9.00
1807/6 Sharp Very Fine	12.50
1808 Very Good	6.00
1809 Rare date. Very Good	29.00
1810/9 About Fine	8.00
1811/10 Abt. G \$7.00, VG	12.50
1812 Nice Glossy VF-EF	15.00
1813 Scarce VG \$8.50, Fine	16.00
1814 Good	3.50



We have just acquired an outstanding selection of choice large cents from 1816 to 1857. These coins in nice condition (very fine or better) are very scarce and definitely undervalued. A collector would do well to invest in this material instead of late date rolls.

1816 A scarce type coin, VF \$7.50, Brilliant Uncirculated	50.00
1817 VF \$5.00, EF \$8.00, B. Unc.	25.00
1817 15 stars F \$7.50, VF \$10.00, EF	20.00
1818 VF \$4.00, EF \$7.00, B. Unc.	24.00
1819 VF \$3.50, EF \$7.00, B. Unc.	27.50
1819/8 Fine	4.75
1820/9 Fine	4.25
1820 VF \$4.00, EF \$7.00, B. Unc.	25.00
1821 Scarce VG \$7.00, Fine	15.00
1822 Very Fine \$5.50, EF	9.50
1823/2 Good \$9.00, VG	12.00
1823 VG \$15.00, F \$27.00, Very Fine to EF, very rare in this condition, only	69.00
1824/2 VG \$5.50, Fine	11.00
1824 VF \$6.50, EF	15.00
1825 Good \$2.00, VF	7.50
1826/5 Scarce Very Fine	17.50
1826 F-VF \$5.00, Brown Unc.	42.50
1827 Fine to Very Fine	4.50
1828 Small date G \$2.50, VG	3.50
1828 Fine	4.25
1829 Small Lett. G \$2.50, VG	4.00
1831 Very Good \$1.50, Fine	2.75
1832 F \$3.00, VF \$5.00, Brown Unc.	29.00
1833 VF \$3.75, Brilliant Uncirculated. Rare so choice	45.00
1834 Large date, Small stars VF	9.00
1834 Fine \$4.50, VF	6.00

HAVING FUN WITH MASSACHUSETTS COINAGE

By Ken Bressett

Of all the early state coinages, the Massachusetts issues are among the most interesting and intriguing. A careful investigation into this series will afford you many hours of pleasure as you acquaint yourself with the history of this colorful series of coins.

Fortunately, for modern day investigators, a wealth of material has been bequeathed to us through the careful studies of earlier numismatologists.

The unfortunate part is that many new collectors feel that the series is too complex and the information too diversified to give it enough of their attention so that they might fully appreciate the series and learn to enjoy this type of collecting, which is proportionately as much more interesting and enjoyable as it is more complicated and advanced than the recent trend of aimlessly collecting rolls.

As with the study of all of the early state coinages, your starting point must inevitably be to secure and read a copy of *EARLY COINS OF AMERICA* by Sylvester S. Crosby, 1875. For the time being the 1945 reprint, which is more readily available than the original edition, will be perfectly suitable. If possible, you should also try to obtain a copy of Joseph B. Felt's *AN HISTORICAL ACCOUNT OF MASSACHUSETTS CURRENCY* published in 1839.

With these two books you will have available to you all of the basic historical data needed for a study of Massachusetts' romantic history of coinage. As usual, the coins themselves are well covered in Crosby's book. However, the works of two later day numismatists will be necessary to complete your studies of the coins themselves. These are: *THE NEW ENGLAND AND WILLOW TREE COINAGES OF MASSACHUSETTS*, *THE OAK TREE COINAGE OF MASSACHUSETTS* and *THE PINE TREE COINAGE OF MASSACHUSETTS* all by Sydney P. Noe. An account of the copper coinage will be found in the *STATE COINAGES OF NEW ENGLAND, CONNECTICUT, VERMONT AND MASSACHUSETTS* by H. C. Miller and Hillyer Ryder, 1920.

Now for a look of the coinage: The mint was established by a court order of May 31, 1652, and operations at Boston by John Hull began June 11, 1652. This first issue which consisted of the NE type coins lasted for only four months, until October 18. In payment for his services as mint master Hull received one shilling out of every 20 coined. These coins were simply rough blanks of sterling silver countermarked with the familiar NE punch on one side and a Roman numeral designating the value in pence on the reverse side. These incused punch marks were made by the use of a punch type die and a sledge hammer. According to the mint's charter a secret privy mark was to be used on these coins every three months which means that in this four-months' coinage we should be able to find some evidence of this mark, that was to be known only to the governor and the mint master. However, if this procedure was carried out the secret has died with them as no such marks have ever been detected.

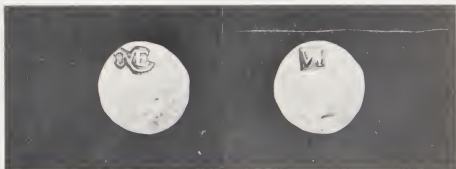
A 1672 court order also stated that the NE countermark should be placed on full weight Spanish pieces-of-eight that passed through the mint, but apparently this was never done as no unquestionably authentic specimens have come down to us.



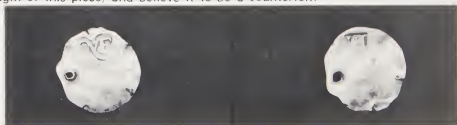
The NE series consists of a shilling, sixpence and threepence. The total population of the shillings is probably between 50 and 60 specimens. Noe lists three obverse and three reverse dies, combined to make five varieties. One unlisted variety has been the subject of much controversy in the past few years. The coin had been unnoticed on the plates of Chapman's sale of the Jackman collection since 1918. It appears to be Noe's obverse 1 coupled with a new reverse. This coin, which cannot now be located, received added attention when a second specimen was turned up by a New York dealer and eventually sold in the 1957 A.N.A. convention auction. One theory is that these two specimens represent a genuine and unlisted variety. A second school believes that each of these coins are slightly different and that they are both forgeries. The former theory seems to have the better side of the argument.



Certainly, spurious pieces in this series are not unusual, and one must be constantly vigilant to guard against them. Your first check for a fabrication should be to compare your piece with the listed dies illustrated in Noe's monograph. My next checks would be the weight of the piece, the styling and striking of the punch mark and a check to see that the reverse punch is at the bottom of the coin in relation to the obverse punch being at the top, which is always true of genuine specimens and seems to have been overlooked by almost all counterfeiters. The most widely known fabrication of the shilling is the piece made by Thomas Wyatt 1855-56. The piece is readily detectable since he obviously never saw a genuine coin and designed his piece after the illustration as shown in Felt's book even to including the striated lines in the field that were the artist's conception of a blank planchet. His fabrications of other Massachusetts coins, which we will discuss later, were far more convincing.



The sixpence issue has a total population of but eight to ten specimens. Noe illustrates two obverse and two reverse dies. The unique "delicate-lettered" variety I have not seen, but the illustration and weight are so unlike the other NE coins that I personally am suspicious of the origin of this piece, and believe it to be a counterfeit.



The existence of the threepence was generally doubted until the appearance of two specimens sometime in the early 1860's. I have not yet definitely established when these two coins came to light. Montroville Dickeson, who was an ambitious, but not too careful, numismatist, apparently did not know of their existence when he compiled his NUMISMATIC MANUAL in 1859. In the notorious Clay sale of 1871 we find three specimens offered with

the remark that the issue was heretofore unknown. Lot #69 went for \$61 to "Elliott"; #70 for \$31 to "Savoy"; and #71 for \$42 to Brevoort which would indicate that these early collectors believed the pieces to be genuine; however a look at the plates in this catalogue quickly belies this fact, now that we know what a genuine specimen looks like.

Since Crosby was well aware of the existence of two genuine specimens in 1875, my next step was to locate these coins to try and determine when they made their appearance. The Appleton specimen mentioned by Crosby is now the property of the Massachusetts Historical Society. The second specimen went into the Yale College collection. A check with them revealed the following paragraph in their "1863 catalogue of coins belonging to Yale College": "The gem of (this) cabinet . . . is the New England Threepence, the existence of which numismatists have doubted. The piece needs no description as an engraving of it is given on the title page. For a long time supposed unique, its value is not lessened by the recent discovery of a similar piece by W. S. Appleton, Esq. of Boston, which puts the genuineness of the issue beyond a doubt." So apparently the threepence was known in the early 1860's but not generally publicized until Crosby's 1875 treatise.

I am sad to report that my inquiry at Yale also revealed that their coveted specimen has been missing from their collection for the past ten to fifteen years, and probably since before 1930. No additional specimens of this issue have turned up since Crosby's time. The piece offered as lot #1414 in the 1876 sale of the Parmelee duplicates was without question the reappearance of one of the fabrications, lot #71 from the Clay sale. It brought \$11. It is interesting to note that the obverse punch used on the genuine threepence was the identical punch used on the genuine sixpence.

On October 19, 1652 a new court order was issued to change the design of the Massachusetts coinage and completely fill the flan of these coins with an inscription so as to prevent clandestine clipping. The new dies were prepared and once again the minting operation was carried out by use of a sledge hammer, only in this case the dies must have been held in some sort of collar. While their greatest problem with the NE coinage had been to try and strike the punch evenly, which they seldom did, they encountered additional difficulties with the new dies from their tendency to rotate within the collar between hammer blows and since the normal striking usually required two or more blows the resultant coins generally show this effect in their doubled legends, missing letters, etc.

This series of coins with signs of multiple striking and a disjointed and asymmetrical type tree can now readily be separated from the rest of the "tree" series, and is undoubtedly the product of Hull's 1653-1660 mint contract. Because of the scarcity of all coins in this series the earlier numismatists made no such separation. It was not until the Joseph Mickley sale of 1867 that we find these pieces referred to as Willow Tree coins. Ever since the publication of Crosby's book this series has continued to be known as Willow Tree, in contrast to the other terms: New England, Oak, and Pine Tree which originated at the time the coins were issued.

Shillings, sixpence and threepenny pieces were struck in this series. About 30 specimens are known of the shilling; most of them are in very poor condition. Noe lists five varieties of the shilling made by combining three obverse and five reverse dies. However in the 1952 A.N.A. convention sale we find a new combination of dies which now gives us a total of six different varieties.



The sixpence is somewhat rarer with only about ten specimens known. Only one pair of dies was used. The Willow Tree threepence was unknown in Crosby's time and first appeared in Chapman's sale of the Bushnell collection in 1882. A second specimen turned up in England in Sotheby's 1926 sale of the French collection. Because of two unlimited bids on this lot the price skyrocketed to £305 (\$1,500). A third and final specimen was in the famous Wurbach collection.

(CONTINUED IN NEXT ISSUE)

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- 34 **COLOURED FRENCH COSTUMES.** Peake (R. B.). The Characteristic Costume of France, from Drawings made on the spot, text in English and French. Illustrated with Coloured Frontispiece and 18 Fine Coloured Aquatint Plates of Groups of Figures, with backgrounds depicting the various French Costumes, 4to, half morocco, scarce. £20. London, 1819
- 35 **COLOURED FRUIT PLATES.** Brookshaw (George). The Horticultural Repository, containing Delineations of the best varieties of the different Species of English Fruits. Illustrated with 104 Fine coloured Fruit Plates (7 double-page) including plates of Pears, Melons, Plums, Apples, Apricots, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Pine-Apples, Grapes, Peaches, Nectarines, etc., corner torn from one of the plates, some very slight marginal foxing few plates. 2 vols., large 8vo, half morocco, good copy, scarce. £80. 1823
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- 36 **COLOURED PLATES. HARRIS (MOSES).** The Aurelain, a Natural History of English Moths and Butterflies, together with the figures of their Transformations and of the plants on which they feed. New edition with additional Observations by John O. Westwood. Illustrated with fine coloured engraved title-page. Coloured Key-plate and 44 very fine plates of insects with accompanying Flowers and Plants. Folio, half morocco, g.e.; fine copy. "The plates are suitable for framing." £70. 1840
- 190 **England's Bloody Tribunal.** Popish Cruelty Displayed by the Rev. Matthew Taylor, D.D., containing a compleat account of the most Pious English Protestant Martyrs . . . to which is added a Narrative of the Many Horrid Cruelties practised by the Inquisition, in different Parts of the World. Illustrated with 25 copper plates. 4to, calf, slight crack in joints, good copy. £3 15s. London, 1769
- 191 **Epistolæ Marquardi Gudii et Claudii Sarravii . . . curante Petro Burmanno.** Quibus accedunt ex Bibliotheca Guoiana Clarissimorum et Doctissimorum Virorum 4to, vellum. £1 15s. Ultrajecti, 1697
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- 193 **Florus (L. A.).** Rerum Romanarum Epitome. Interpretatione et Notis Illustravit . . . Frontispiece, 4to, contemporary red morocco, with small bird tools in gilt on the spine, little rubbing on the front cover, otherwise a sound clean copy. £4 4s. 0d. Paris, 1674
- 194 **Froissart (Sir J.).** Histoire et Chronique memorabile, du revue et corrige sus divers exemplaires, et suivants les bons auteurs, par Denis Sauvage de Fontenailles en Bric. 4 volumes in one, each with separate title . . . margins first title little soiled. Thick folio, calf, covers loose, clean copy. £14 10s. Paris, 1574
- 195 **Frontinus (S. J.).** Viri Consularis Strategematon sive De Solertibus Docum Factis & Dictis, libei Quatuor. Engraved and printed titles, 24 mo, calf. £2 5s. Amst., 1675
- 196 **Horace.** Quinti Horatii Flaccus . . . cum Notis Richari Bentleui. Engraved title. Thick 4to, original vellum, good copy. £2 5s. Amst., 1713
- 197 **Gataker (Thomas).** Opera Critica, dissertatione de N. Instrumneti Stylo Cinnus . . . adversaria Miscellanea Posthuma Marcus Antoninus, stain on title, Folio, calf, jts. cracked, clean. £3. Traj, 1698
- 198 **Genealogy.** Imhof (J. G.). Stemma Regium Lusitanicum, sive Historia Genealogica Familiae Regiae Portugallicae . . . marginal worming, affecting last 10 leaves of text. Folio, wrappers. £1 15s. Amst. 1708
- 199 **Heath (James).** A Chronicle of the Late Intestine War in the Three Kingdoms of England, Scotland, and Ireland, with the intervening Affairs of Treaties . . . to which is added a continuation to 1675 by J. Phillips. Fine frontispiece showing King Charles, surrounded by 21 other Portraits, title in red and black, small inner marginal worm-hole. Folio, calf, good copy. £4. London, 1676
- 200 **Heures Nouvelles** dedie'es A Madame La Princessc. Contenant Les Offices qui di discent a l'Eglise pendant l'annee. Latin and French text, Small 8vo, old morocco, gilt, g.e. £2 2s. Paris, 1727
- 201 **Imperatoris Justiniani INSTITUTIONUM LIBRI IV.** 24mo, calf, with clasps, rubbed, top of spine little defective. £2 2s. Mediolani, 1666
- 202 **Law. Barrington (Doines).** Observations upon the Statutes chiefly the more Ancient from Magna Charta to the twenty-first of James I. Ch. XXVII with an appendix being a proposal for new modelling the Statutes. 4to, calf, little rubbed, sound. £2 10s. 1766
- 203 **Luciani.** Samosatensis Opera, Tomus I. Johannes Benedictus. Thick 8vo, vellum. 10s. 6d. Salmurri, 1619
- 204 **Lycophron.** Alexandra, cum eruditissimis Isacii Tzetis commentariis. Greek and Latin text, printers' device on T.P. 4to, calf, front cover almost detached. £2 2s. Paulus Stephanus, 1601

- 37 **COSTUMES OF CHINA.** Mason (G. H.). The Costumes of China, with text in English and French. Illustrated with 60 fine full-page Coloured Costume Plates (showing the various trades) by Pu Qua, Canton. Folio, old straight grained morocco, gilt, g.e., fine copy. £25. London, 1800
- 38 **FARINGTON (JOSEPH).** The Farington Diary, edited by James Greig profusely illustrated with reproductions of famous Portraits and Paintings. 8vols., 8vo, original cloth, good set. £9 10s. London, 1923
 "This artistic and literary Diary covers the period 1793 to 1821. Farington knew almost every eminent man and woman of his time and was an enthusiastic chronicler of their sayings and doings. There are many more interesting entries relating to Coleridge, Wordsworth, Byron, Sheridan, Hogarth, Burns, Mrs. Piozzi, Fanny Burney, Lady Hamilton, Mrs. Siddons, Dr. Johnson, Turner, Pitt, Nelson and Napoleon."
- 39 **FRENCH ENGRAVINGS OF THE XVIII CENTURY ;** Lawrence (H. W.) and Dighton (Basil). French Line Engravings of the XVIII Century : with Introduction and Catalogue Raisonné ; Illustrated with Frontispiece and 81 beautiful plates illustrative of the works of all the famous French engravers of the period. Limited Edition. Large 4to, orig. cloth, good copy. £12 12s. 1910
- 205 **Law.** Jacob (Giles). A New Law Dictionary, containing the Interpretation and Definition of Words and Terms used in the Law . . . Folio, calf, one joint cracked, clean. £3 10s. 1736
- 206 **Leybourn (William).** The Compleat Surveyor : or, the Whole Art of Surveying of Land, by a New Instrument lately invented ; as also by the Plain Table, Circumserentor, the Theodolite as now improv'd, or by the chain only, with an appendix by Samuel Cunn. Portrait by R. White and 14 folding plates, name top margin of title, few leaves slightly discoloured. Folio, calf, binding defective, scarce. £5 5s. London, 1722
- 207 **Lydius (J.).** Belgium Gloriosum. Cum Notis ejusdem. Vignette title, 24mo, half calf, sound. £2 2s. Dordrecht, 1668
- 208 **Malvasia (Carolo C.).** Marmosa Felsinae innumeris non Solum Inscriptionibus Exteris Hucusque Ineditis . . . illustrissimo ac Amplissimo Bohoniae Senatui . . . Frontispiece, text illustrations, small blank marginal stain index leaves. 4to, calf, jts. cracked. £3 10s. Bononiae, 1690
- 209 **Meulen (G. V.).** Veritas Religionis Christianæ Reformate asserta ex Ratione, Revelatione et Antiquitate amica et inimica a Gerh. Vander Meulen. 4to, calf. £1 18s. 6d. Lug. Bat., 1667
- 210 **Museo Piccolomini.** Pietas Nitidi Candoris in Cameo Ingentis Moduli, ex Achata Sar Donica, et Supter ad Forman Plantae Crateris Elaborato . . . Title and collection of 39 plates, 4to, calf. £2 5s. Romae, in Museo Mary Piccolominei N.D. (16—)
- 211 **Numismata.** Vaillant (J. F.). Arsacidarum Imperium, sive Regum Parthorum Historia, et Archamenidarum Imperium, sive Regum Ponti, Bosphori, et Bithyniae Historia. Illustrated with 24 Text Portraits, and numerous text illustrations of Coins. 2 vols., 4to, calf, edges rubbed. £3 3s. Paris, 1725
- 212 **Numismata.** Haym (N. Fr.). Del Tesoro Britannico. Overo Il Museo Nummerico ove si contengono le Medaglie Greche e Latine in ogni metallo e forma, non prima pubblicate. Italian and English Text. Illustrated with 27 plates of Coins, and 2 other plates, with many text illustrations. 2 vols., 4to, (not quite uniform), calf, 2 jts. cracked. £4 4s. J. Tonson, 1719-20
- 213 **Ovid.** De Arte Amandi, et Remedio Amoris, libri quinque, quibus addita sunt Poemata de Medicamine saciei, de Nuce, de Priscibus, etc. . . . 8vo, new half calf, good copy. £3 3s. 1660
- 214 **Petrarcha (F.).** Le Rime Del Petrarca, tanto piu corrette, quanto piu ultime di tutte stampate ; Printers' device on title. 24mo, old vellum, spine little defective, clean. £4 10s. Vinegia, 1549
- 215 **Pett (Sir Richard).** The Happy Future State of England, or a Discourse by way of Letter to the late Earl of Anglesey, vindicating him from the reflections of an Affidavit published by the House of Commons, ad. 1680 . . . Folio, calf, one cover loose, clean. £3 3s. 1688
- 216 **Prodigies.** Spencer (John). A Discourse concerning Prodigies ; wherein the Vanity of Presages by them is reprehended, and their true and proper ends asserted and vindicated, to which is added a treatise concerning Vulgar Prophecies. 8vo, calf, one joint cracking, clean. £8. 1665
- 217 **Racine (Jean).** Oeuvre De Jean Racine ; Finely printed, 3 vols., 4to, mottled calf, jts. cracked, spines worn, one defective, clean set. £2 2s. Paris, 1783
- 218 **Tanner (Thomas).** Notitia Monastica ; or, an account of all the Abbies, Priors and Houses of Friars in England and Wales, and also of the Colleges and Hospitals founded before A.D. MDNI. Illustrated with a Portrait and 3 plates SHOWING 213 COATS-OF-ARMS IN COLOURS. Folio, calf, re-backed, sound copy. £9. London, 1744

Walter Bowers
Monetary Antiquities of the Southern States

collectors even now are rediscovering some of them, as a change from the unbearable monotony of Jefferson nickels by the roll.) I refer to such things as colonial coins, for instance. The notorious Good Samaritan Shilling is a poor example, in retrospect, but even so it went unrefuted until Eric Newman's masterly researches established its origin and purpose. And there are still plenty of uncertain items like the NEW YORKE IN AMERICA token (one of which turned up a few years back in a lot of Civil War cents!) the I S V C or "Connecticut silver," the shilling-size Oak Tree sixpence No. 15 and some others, which have absolutely no evidence of authenticity other than Crosby's guesses. Our Sperati might easily fabricate similar items, and insure that they could be found in lots of junk coins brought (by him or his wife or his 15-year-old brother) to an "important" dealers' convention, where a buy-now-or-forget-it pressure can be easily applied at a time when an unwary and much-rushed dealer has only his red book with him, and naturally nobody on the bourse floor has any example of such a rarity for comparison. And probably our Sperati will pose as a yokel, wanting a price obviously too high for the lot of junk coins, but a great bargain for the rarity that the dealer thinks he recognizes in the lot. And so, sooner or later, he goes out of the convention hotel several hundred dollars richer after three or four such transactions, not to be seen again unless at some obscure local or regional convention, differently dressed and with altogether different rarities. The same remark will hold true with redoubled force for colonial paper money when this series finally acquires the popularity it deserves. There are rare early issues of almost all the colonies that

are nowhere illustrated. Old paper taken from the flyleaves of 18th century books, ink made from lamp-black and castor oil, suitably banged-up old style letterpress types and home-made woodcuts, and our Sperati has all the specimens he wants of a rarity almost any dealer will risk \$20 or \$30 for since it looks good and is unpriced or marked "Extremely Rare"—or even unlisted—in the Raymond pamphlet . . . and not illustrated. For all I know this may already have happened.

And it has happened in the Confederate paper money line. I have seen counterfeits of several of the 1861 issues of superior quality to the genuine, and on much the same kind of paper. Philip Chase has at least one of these. Their origins are completely unknown, and they date from the eighteen sixties or the nineteenth century. They are not exercised by counterfeiting, tempting to palm off their merchandise as spending money. If put into making replicas of Confederate or Southern States notes, would make the forgers wealthy men indeed . . . and without any chance of U.S. Treasury prosecution even if they are detected. Possibly it already has been done so. The only way such things could be checked is access to genuine note for comparison of signatures . . . and a Thian Register, for the CSA Treasury notes, to check serial numbers against signers. But who is going to arouse a yokel seller's suspicions by giving that much attention to one particular note in a lot of junk at some southern regional convention? He might raise his price or take his lot back and refuse to sell at all . . . and there goes a chance at a genuine \$1000 Montgomery note, worth possibly 50% over face value at retail!

Which leads to only one conclu-

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From the Editor's Desk...

The continuing gains in numismatic interest are steadily producing a wide assortment of new literature on the U.S. series, along with a lot of so-called magazines and newspapers, the latter in particular loaded with ads and little else. Two of the books to reach this desk in recent months were *A Simplified Guide to Collecting American Coins* by Hugh McCown Knight, and, more recently, *A Century of Campaign Buttons, 1789-1889*, by J. Doyle DeWitt. According to the jacket adorning the first named, Hugh McCown Knight has been a collector for over thirty years, and currently writes a coin column syndicated by the Chicago *Sun-Times*. Allegedly, he has also written for several stamp and coin publications. In our ignorance, we do not know what these latter consist of, but after looking over the Knight book, it is just as well. This volume consists mainly of *A Complete Catalogue of United States Coins*, which is broken down into two basic sections, one on regular issues, the other on proofs. Both are a poor man's version of the Whitman published "Handbook" and "Guidebook," and include quantities minted together with price valuations on the same line. The two listings take up 80% of the book, and contribute next to nothing to even a beginner's knowledge, as it should be assumed that even the youngest novice would have access to the Whitman publications. There is an introduction to the book by Dick Yeoman, which probably is the best part of it. About fifteen pages are devoted to "What You Should Know," and "Unusual Facts," neither offering consisting of anything very important. The errors in this \$2.95 popular *Guide* are numerous, but most of them have been covered by other reviewers. Probably our opinion can best be summed up by the words of the review in Spink's *Numismatic Circular* for June last, which, while hardly meant to be humorous, struck us that way. —"The reviewer cannot really understand why the usual standard American Guidebooks need any more simplification, but perhaps this book was specially designed for children, although no mention of this is made in the foreword."

Doubleday & Company (as they read these lines) will probably be sorry that they ever sent us a copy of Mr. Knight's work for review. However, we

are glad to be able to say something about it, at least in comparison to Mr. DeWitt's text. J. Doyle DeWitt has also been interested in numismatics for thirty years, and is presently President of Travelers, a name quite familiar to anyone remotely interested in insurance or to any resident of Hartford. His activity has been somewhat specialized, as he has limited himself to the numismatic mementoes of our national political campaigns. *A Century of Campaign Buttons*, as the title page indicates, is "A descriptive list of medalets, tokens, buttons, ferrotypes and other lapel devices relating to the national political campaigns in the United States from 1789 to 1889." This book is all comprehensive, splendidly organized, extensively illustrated, and as complete as could be expected under the circumstances. In short, Mr. DeWitt has produced a *standard work*, which is, of course, the ultimate goal of every scientific numismatic author. The only previous book on campaign tokens, medalets and what not, was the famous *Satterlee*, published in 1862, and however inadequate, it was all we had. The DeWitt book is long overdue, and should prove a real boon to the rapidly growing number of collectors interested in "Political." It consists of 420 pages, and only 1,000 copies were printed by the Travelers Press.

Most writers on any numismatic subject tend to skip over many minute details, particularly in the areas of background information, historical data, striking activities, numbers of copies known, previous references from sale catalogs, and even the names of engravers or die sinkers concerned. We have long felt that the "6 Pt. (type size) footnote" was the important gauge of reference value by which any decent numismatic book or catalog could be measured. As our readers well know, our public auction sale catalogs have long reflected this feeling. Mr. DeWitt, concurring with us, has filled his book with footnotes in smaller type... which, to our mind, clearly differentiate between a list and a reference. The latter lives long after the author, as American numismatic history clearly and repeatedly proves.

J. Doyle DeWitt deserves the congratulations of everyone seriously interested in the science of American numismatics. The only serious objection anyone might have to his book is its lack of valuations or even of comparative rarity information. We discussed this problem with him in our office, and both of us came to the conclusion that too few "Political" have been offered in late years, therefore no sensible conclusions could yet be made concerning prices or rarity. We (while hardly in the "What is it worth?" class) would like to see some kind of supplementary rarity listing put together for *A Century of Campaign Buttons*. Ideas or contributions along this line might be sent to Mr. DeWitt, at 111 Stoner Drive, West Hartford, Conn.

It doesn't take much for us to sound off, as too many people have so often told us. However, it should be quite evident to anyone interested in U.S. coins and related fields, that we need less Guides (no offense meant to friend Dick Yeoman) and Introductions, and more meaty articles, booklets and references. Our hobby has been cursed with rehashes for over a century; the same mistakes are repeated, the same inane rumors and gossip compounded—all of it in print, to the extent that ignorance has almost become synonymous with the hobby.

William F. Buckley, Jr., in his recently published *Up From Liberalism*, says that we have become a "land of lotus-eaters." This is certainly true of the coin business, as it is practiced in the United States. Anyone who dissents from the mob, who laughs out loud when the ass at the Coin Club states a 1913 Liberty head nickel to be worth \$50,000., or who decries the madness of "making" late issues of minor and silver coins, is considered a crank. It is good form to "sell 'em what they want," and to forget about trying to inform, to educate. We're sorry...we just don't buy it. The truth, backed up by concrete facts, plus a little common sense, is what we need. And the only way we are going to arrive at the truth, is by discussion and, if need be, by argument. Our hobby is being made over by the money changers—the so-called investors and speculators, who can be readily identified by their pandering of garbage and their tendency to overprice anything that they haven't seen before...the last including at least 90% of the items in the American series. The trend is to smile at all of this...as George Sokolsky, featured writer for the Hearst papers, says—"The cult of 'don't-stick-your-neck-out' is so much the fashion that the search for truth has come to be called 'controversial,' and anyone who speaks up is characterized as a 'controversial person' and is not invited to dinner." We don't know about the dinner end of it, but we invite a little controversy—a clash of views or purposes, for these pages. How

- Thank you for your kind words; at least we know that we have a good future when the younger generation is with us. In answer to your questions: The "Edwards" 1796 half cent is a struck copy of the variety with pole. It is admirably illustrated and described by the late Dick Kenney, in his Coin Collector's Journal listing, *Struck Copies of Early American Coins*, Jan.-Feb. 1952. For additional information, see p. 41 of Ed Frossard's *Monograph of United States Cents and Half Cents*, of which only 300 copies were printed in 1879, although reprints also exist. So far as the CCJ itself is concerned, it is no longer printed. Copies of available numbers may be obtained from Ford Numismatic Publications, P.O. Box 155, Rockville Centre, N.Y., the distributors. Ed.

Sirs:

I find "Numisma" of unusual interest, and only wished that it appeared more often. In looking through some old coin books and related items, I found several clippings, and among these, circulars of the "Numismatic Bank," which was located on Court St. in Boston about seventy years ago.

One of these circulars contains two paragraphs on "How coins are collected," which I believe originally appeared in the "Numismatist." Since these old anecdotes are quite interesting, and because I'm sure that your readers would have little chance of ever seeing them otherwise, I am copying them herewith for your enjoyment. Perhaps you might even be able to incorporate this letter into the next issue of "Numisma."

HOW COINS ARE COLLECTED

Mr. Henry Ahlborn tells how one summer day, trade being unusually dull in his store, he started on a pick-up trip along the north shore, going through the old towns of Salem, Marblehead, Hamilton and Essex. He stopped in all the country stores, and talked with many an old farmer, always with a view of finding some rare old coin. He at last heard of an old lady who had in her possession a number of fine old cents and silver coins. Mr. Ahlborn paid her a generous price for the cents and some silver and was about to go away when the old lady said she had another piece that was a gift from her father, and was made in the year he was born, but that she would not part with it for anything. He asked to see it, and she brought out the finest 1796 half dollar he had ever seen. His eyes snapped, and he immediately considered how he could get possession of that half dollar. A lucky idea struck him, he bethought himself of a fine 1796 dollar he had bagged that morning and taking it out he offered to exchange it with the lady for her half dollar, making prominent the fact that this was a whole dollar, while hers was only a half dollar, besides, it bore the same date and was equally as good. Convinced by this reasoning, she readily made the exchange and Mr. A. went on his way satisfied with his day's work. He afterwards sold it to Mr. Parmelee for \$150, and I think he holds it today for \$350. It bears but very slight traces of circulation.

Mr. Wm. E. Woodward related how, at one time, he bought a roll of fifty half dimes, which was one of the wedding presents of an old lady ninety years of age. They were all dated before 1800 and were as bright and sharp as if just coined. The old lady had laid them away and never disturbed them. The idea of contributing to an old ladies' home induced her to part with them. Mr. Woodward realized as high as \$100 for some of them.

If I find any scarce or interesting numismatic books, particularly those connected with the American or Canadian series, I shall certainly contact you.

—J. D. M., Cambridge, Mass.

- Many thanks for the clippings. We have long heard that elderly ladies were a soft touch, mainly in the used car field. Now we know that they were a primary target of the high-binders during the golden age of American numismatics. Ed.

Gentlemen:

My congratulations to you on the new "Numisma." It is a very interesting piece of literature and I enjoyed reading it. The Question Forum,

the obverse and reverse comments as well as the comments in the letters from your customers were all quite interesting.

I am sorry that I could not find anything in your sale that I could bid on as I am primarily interested in half cents and large cents. However, I do have some comments on two or three of your offerings.

On your lots 345 and 346—I happen to know that this coin is very, very scarce. It took me almost ten years to get this coin in very fine condition and it is not often that you see this coin offered in any condition.

The other lot I would like to comment on is Number 358. This is the 1830 large cent N-6, small letters. This is a real toughie and in my opinion, one of the greatly underrated coins. I was successful in obtaining this coin in the past year in very fine condition and I only saw it offered in that condition, to the best of my recollection, one time before in ten years of trying to buy a nice coin. You see 1793's, 1799's and 1804's in many sales and in many ads but rarely do you see the 1830 N-6 and then usually in the lower grades of condition.

Incidentally, has anything ever been done about the Breen Book on half cents? I note you quote his classification numbers in your half cents so I wonder if, by chance, there is any Breen Book available—whether it be a deluxe or paper back. If so, I should like to order one.

This letter, which is rambling to an extent, is not written with the idea of having it published in your comments. It is written primarily to compliment you on the new issue of "Numisma" and to make what I thought might be interesting comments on the half cent and large cent on which I have commented. However, if there is anything that you think would be of interest in this letter, you are free to use it as you wish as I shall look forward to receiving the "Numisma" in the future and would be glad to subscribe for it if you decide to place a price on it in the future.

—L. G. L., Park Ridge, Ill.

- Inadvertently, this letter was left out of the April, 1959 issue. Lots 345, 346, which were offered in our Twelfth *Numisma* Mail Bid Sale, consisted of 1806, Small 6, Stems half cents, B-48, Gilbert 2. The manuscript for the Walter Breen book on Half Cents is in the hands of the publishers, Ford Numismatic Publications, but corrections and additions are still being made. We hope to see it published in the not too distant future. Ed.

OBVERSE & REVERSE

By BARNEY BRASHER

A couple of weeks back we found a moderately recent clipping from the *Los Angeles Times* concerning dealer ABE KOSOFF'S \$60,750. lawsuit against collector Marvin Beyer of Pico-Rivera, California, over Beyer's withdrawal of his 1943 "copper" Lincoln cent from Abe's 1958 A.N.A. Convention sale. This of course is old news, and we can't even report on the progress of the Kosoff suit. However, we do know that all the attempts to make the 1943 copper mint error into another "1804 dollar" or "1913 nickel" have laid a nice, big egg. WALTER BREEN, who wheels and deals a bit on the side as well as doing research and cataloging for New Netherlands, has had an authentic example of the '43 copper for sale since the spring of this year. The cent is consigned to Breen, and is available for a lot less than the ridiculous valuations of \$25,000. to \$40,000. placed upon it. For our money (what little there is of it), the 1943 Lincoln cent struck in bronze is in the same class as the various silver cents (on dime blanks), or the cents struck on nickel planchets, or any of the other cent "freaks" of modern vintage. A 1944 Lincoln cent struck upon a zinc-steel blank is undoubtedly of equal rarity and ignoring the bally-hoo, should be of equal interest... At least the '43 cent was made in error, and not with ideas of profit (in one form or another) as were those two prime examples of American numismatic mythology, the 1804 silver dollar and the 1913 Liberty head nickel five-cents.

Speaking of myths, or the scientific study of same, we can't help noting that two of the 1913 nickels keep appearing at

regional shows to overwhelm and deeply impress both young and old neophytes, and that the Edwin M. Hydeman (York, Pa.) '04 dollar and '13 Liberty head recently changed hands. The Hydeman 1804 dollar is popularly called the "Idler specimen." This is quite appropriate, as the coin is one of the third (or last category of) restrikes, made circa 1866-76 when Idler was a Philadelphia coin dealer with strong Mint connections. Eighty-five years ago, it was commonly said that Idler could have 1801, 02, 03 and 1804 silver dollar restrikes made to order, although we doubt that the chicanery was quite that simple. In any event, the "Idler specimen" weighs 411 grains. From Bill Idler it went to his son-in-law, John W. Haseltine, who was also a coin purveyor in the City of Brotherly Love during the years following the Civil War. Haseltine disposed of it to Wisconsin collector H. O. Granberg, who in turn made a deal with W. H. Woodin. "Little Willie" Woodin, later to become Secretary of the Treasury (an appropriate job) under FDR, placed the restrike in the famous W. C. Atwater collection. We say "placed," because the late Wayte Raymond invariably referred to Woodin as "one of the foremost dealers in the history of American Numismatics." The Atwater collection was obtained by B. Max Mehl (which nearly killed Raymond), and Mehl supposedly sold the Idler dollar for \$2,875. A couple of years later, this proof '04 showed up in another Mehl mail auction, the W. W. Neil collection, and there went for \$3,125. The next two owners were A. J. Allen and P. A. Smith. From the latter, the restrike went to Mr. Hydeman. So much for facts about at least one coin which is usually accompanied by myths.

• • •

Someday we hope to present all of the available information on the 1804 silver dollars and the five known specimens of the 1913 Liberty head nickel to our friend ERIC P. NEWMAN of St. Louis. EPN is a human numismatic *Univac*... he takes basic information, adds a few little known facts, digs a little, and comes up with the unvarnished truth, which usually pins a few ears back. What a job Eric could do with a grand expose of the Mint chicanery connected with various U.S. rarities... and how the documented facts and clear logic that Newman would lay on the line, would tickle a few gullible people we know. Eric P. Newman's latest publication, *The Secret of the Good Samaritan Shilling, supplemented with notes on other genuine and counterfeit Massachusetts silver coins*, is a masterpiece of the first order. It contains 71 really interesting pages and 9 fine plates. The A.N.S. published it as No. 142 of their Numismatic Notes and Monographs, and can furnish copies at \$3.50.

• • •

Getting back to '43 bronze cents: ... at a recent convention we saw a fake 1943 "S" bronze cent—one struck from false dies. The piece was a crude production that probably would not deceive any ten-year old boy with a magnifying glass. However, in addition to WB's genuine specimen, we hear that there are two other 1943 bronze cents around, excluding the Kosoff-Beyer piece. Both are supposed to have come from non-collectors. Not having seen them, we can't say whether they are genuine or phony; but we *can* say that a fake can be made from a blank cent planchet (available for a buck or two) and dies made by impressing regular cents into cylinders of soft steel which are then case-hardened. Any good-size machine shop should have the cylinders and the drop press for stamping the design on the planchet. The biggest difficulty will be making a collar of the right size, and even that won't be too hard. A false piece so made will pass all the tests so impressively reproduced in the '58 A.N.A. sales catalog. PAUL FRANKLIN, a numismatist worthy of the designation, has suggested that it might not pass x-ray diffraction or polarized light tests (compared to a 1942 bronze cent) owing to the different pressures and different flow patterns produced by a Mint press and one operated by private enterprise.

Better look again at that 1921 double eagle offered you at a reasonable price. Another *Milanese* forgery has appeared, this one much better than some of the earlier ones. The coin isn't in as high relief as the genuine; the fields are irregular, and the edge letters too small, but otherwise it would pass. We saw this coin just once and since lost track of it, but others are probably around ... Fakery has gone just about as low as it can go. Not only are some dealers (of the get-rich-quick variety) selling altered-date 1914 "D" cents (unaware that the date is too wide, the 4 and the D too large, and the recoloring job too poor to conceal the place where VDB was scraped from the shoulder), but they have introduced false 1916 "D" dimes and 1923 "S" quarters. The dimes can be spotted as the real ones have the same mintmark punch as the 1917 "D", and the quarters quickly identified, as the 1928 "S" coins the fakes are made from have date recessed—a feature that began in 1925. Finally, somebody's latest exploit is a fake 1864 L cent. This one was made by tooling an L onto a regular bronze 1864. Naturally, it doesn't have the pointed bust of the genuine, and the L is crude and too high on the ribbon. It could only have one purpose—to swindle some youngster of his hard-earned money as a "rarity."

JOHN FORD, the tireless exponent of, and a bug on, *Western Numismatic Americana*, is hardly a beginner in U.S. Territorial gold or Pioneer rarities. Eighteen years ago this fall, young collector Ford spotted an advertisement in the Stamp & Coin pages of *The New York Times* offering a J. J. Conway Quarter Eagle for sale. Beating all of New York's dealers and collectors to the rarity with a well worded wire, he ended up buying the coin for a premium book price of around \$500. However, operating with borrowed money (and who wouldn't have been in 1941), Ford had to turn the Conway over quickly, and ended up selling it for a modest profit to collector F. C. C. Boyd. Fred Boyd, a very few years later, sold the piece to the Numismatic Gallery, and made a fair return on his investment, netting about Three Thousand dollars over the purchase price. This transaction first brought John Ford and F. C. C. Boyd together, and in recent years, both numismatists used to kid each other over their first deal. In fact, in 1954, Boyd gave JFF back his original check tendered in payment for the coin, which "El Fordo" jealously guards as a prized memento. This story ends with the note that the late F. C. C. Boyd made up to John Ford many, many times over the bargain that he received when he was the "big gun" in the market and Ford a young man with little experience.

Rumor has it that J. OLIVER AMOS, publisher of a stamp collector's weekly newspaper of tabloid format, having a circulation of 68,000 copies weekly, is considering entering the numismatic field with a similar publication. This intelligence would hardly be earth shattering, except that capable DICK JOHNSON of Kansas City, Kans., currently Classified Ad Manager of *The Kansas City Kansan*, might end up as editor of the Amos weekly. At least he is being considered for the job. If Dick does head up a weekly newspaper devoted to coins and such, the coin world will get a pleasant surprise. Johnson has some ideas about editorial matter and advertising, which will keep copies of the weekly from immediate deposit in a subscriber's wastebasket—the quick fate of practically everything printed on newsprint that this writer receives.

It is very hard for present day collectors, or even those who joined the hobby as far back as 1952, to understand how hard Pioneer gold was to sell in 1941. The late Charles Green of Chicago, spent most of that year trying to sell the extraordinarily rare 1855 Wass, Molitor Double Eagle with large head for \$2,000., although he was willing to take considerably less. However, Charlie did move a Very Fine Wass, Molitor Fifty Dollar slug for \$575., then the going price. A Fine Norris, Grieg & Norris Half Eagle sold for \$45.; beautiful EF Bechtler Half Eagles were offered at \$40.; and Mormon Half Eagles were priced from \$49.50 for F-VF, to \$110. for brilliant Unc. U.S.

- 669 1837. N-13. Plain hair cord, large letters. More or less EF, considerable lustre; traces of faded mint color.
- 670 1837. N-11. Beaded hair cord, small letters. AU-50 or thereabouts, frosty medium brown apparently faded from mint color. A few bag marks, none worth detailed description.
- 671 1837. N-12. Same type; 8 and F recut. VG, evenly worn, everything clear. Thoroughly acceptable example of this R-6 item.
- 672 1838. N-12. VG, dark. Rare, probably high R-5. Also, 1830 N-1, 1835 N-16 (?). Fine, dark; the latter nearer to VF but rough, the former rather flatly struck in centers as usual. 3 Pcs.
- 673 1839. N-4. Silly head. Fine, bold. Popular type coin.
- 674 1843. N-4. Obv. of '42, rev. of '44. About Fine, reverse better than obverse; clean.
- 675 1843. N-6. Type of '44. VG. Also, 1844/81. N-2. About Fine. Type coins. 2 Pcs.
- 676 1843. Unlisted. Type of '42. Obv. N-12, early state; rev. with die file marks over NI and ERI (faintly). Same variety as lot 917 of our Ryder sale. Just Fine. RR.
- 677 1848. N-1. State b. About VF. Very rare, a high R-6; this die state markedly rarer than state a.
- 678 1848. N-9. About Unc., pale brown with natural silvery overtones; this color evidently faded from original mint, as there is considerable mint frost. Early state of reverse cracks. Attractive.
- 679 1852. N-3. So-so Unc., obverse iridescent light olive with dashes of original red, reverse mint red and olive with some darkening at lower left.
- 680 1853. Obv. N-13, rev. N-15, with the dot on base of N in CENT as on all examples seen of that number. Unc., mostly original mint red, darkening here and there. First we have seen of this muling.
- 681 1853. Obv. N-27, late state, with a crack from left base of 1 to denticle; rev. same as N-15. Light brown Unc., dashes of mint red. Nice. Likewise the first seen.
- 682 1854. N-8. Light brown Unc., traces of original red here and there, mostly on reverse. Somewhat bag marked, but not seriously.
- 683 1856. N-2. Slanting 5. Brown Unc., appreciable mint red, more on reverse than on obverse; distinct bluish overtones. Nice.
- 684 Wholesale Late Dates. 1816-1855; all dates represented except 1821, 23, 40. About Good to Fine or better. Definitely not the usual junk lot, as 83 are dated between 1816 and 1839. 132 Pcs.
- 685 Blank planchet. Intended for a cent of the 1835-39 period; second process, with narrow raised (upset) rim. Has a "pinch" at one point on rim, which almost becomes a mint clip. VF, somewhat bag marked and lightly scratched. Rarer than the later type, which follows.
- 686 Another, intended for a cent of the 1844-57 period; second process, with quite wide raised rim. Fine or so; likewise bag marked.
- 687 Flying Eagle Cents. 1857. Good to VG. 3 Pcs.
- 688 1858. Large letters. Fine or so.
- 689 Duplicates. 1857 (2), 58 LL, 58 SL (4). Average About Good, a couple banged up or rough. 7 Pcs.
- 690 Copper-Nickel Indian Cents. 1859, 1863. Fine, dark patina, and VF. 2 Pcs.
- 691 Another 1863, this one with an extremely heavy die break at bottom of reverse, about 11mm x 3mm, covering ribbon ends, arrow butt and stem. EF. Unusual, to say the least.
- 692 Duplicates. 1859 (4), 60 (2), 62 (3), 63 (9), 64. Fair to VG, a few rough, corroded or banged up. 19 Pcs.
- 693 Bronze Indian Cents. 1870. Just about Good, clear date.
- 694 1879. Mostly red Unc., beginning to tone down.
- 695 1884. EF plus, considerable mint red on reverse; obverse somewhat iridescent and lustrous.
- 696 1887. Red Unc., a few of the usual small spots.
- 697 1891. Brown Unc., traces of original red on reverse; iridescent, frosty. A few small spots on face.
- 698 1897. Red and light olive Unc., somewhat faded.
- 699 1903. Iridescent bluish-olive Unc., traces of mint red. Nice!

- 700 1904. Similar to last; reverse not as nice, though with still more red.
- 701 1905. Red Unc., reverse deeper red with a couple of small spots.
- 702 Another 1905. Brighter red Unc., reverse a trifle specky.
- 703 A third 1905. Red and brown Unc., reverse brighter than obverse.
- 704 1906. Bright red Unc., a somewhat discolored area in upper half of obverse.
- 705 Another 1906. Iridescent bluish-olive Unc., not as sharply struck as last; small reverse stain.
- 706 1907. Pale brown Unc., somewhat iridescent; the color faded from mint red. Similar strike to preceding.
- 707 Remainders. 1864 Bronze (6), 65 (4), 66, 67, 68, 75, 79. Two or three of the 1864's and one '65 will rate Good; the rest Fair, some rough, banded up or corroded. 15 Pcs.
- 708 1893, 1901 (3), 03 (3), 06 (2), 07, 08 (2). VF to AU, average almost EF; some with mint lustre. Worth a decent price. 12 Pcs.
- 709 Wholesale lot. Common dates, 1880 to 1909 inclusive. All dates represented; there are four 1885's, Good (one bent, two banded up), one 1884, one 1886, no "S" mints. The vast majority are dated in the 1890's. Fair to Fine, the usual grade for this type material; but worth more than average, partly because of the 1885's, partly because of the preponderance of coins in the nineties, which includes a sizable number of 1892's and 94's. 488 Pcs.
- 710 Lincoln Cents. 1909. VDB. Brilliant (1), faded red to brown (3) Unc. 4 Pcs.
- 711 1909. Unc. First red, second a more brassy color, evidently cleaned. 2 Pcs.
- 712 1909 "S". Somewhat iridescent light brown Unc., faint traces of mint red. Record of \$28. in a recent Pennsylvania auction!!
- 713 1917 "D", 19 "S", 26 "D". Though these were marked "Unc.," they do not quite make the grade. Traces of mint color on the first two. 3 Pcs.
- 714 1921 "S". Brilliant Unc., full original color; a rather weak strike, particularly on reverse, but without a trace of wear or rubbing.
- 715 1922 "D". The mintmark so faint as to be almost invisible. VF or better for this weakly struck coin; traces of lustre.
- 716 Three more; Fine or so for the coins. Same dies, same kind of strike. 3 Pcs.
- 717 Six more. Good to VG. Same dies, same strikes. 6 Pcs.
- 718 1923 "S". Somewhat faded red Unc., fairly sharp strike; natural frost. Without evidence of cleaning or mishandling of any sort. One of the best we have handled. Allegedly has brought its full 13th Edition Guidebook valuation.
- 719 1929 "D", 1930. Unc. First somewhat dull, faded from original red, and spotty; second mostly red, toning down and fingermarked on reverse. 2 Pcs.
- 720 1931. Bright red Unc., specky; reverse toning down a little.
- 721 1931 "S". Fine. Less often seen so than in Unc.
- 722 1932, 33, 34. EF/AU, spotty; AU, spotty; Unc., light brown and red. 3 Pcs.
- 723 1932 "D". Somewhat faded red Unc. Nice, especially the reverse.
- 724 1934, 1939 "D". Unc., first brilliant with two obv. spots, second brown and red. 2 Pcs.
- 725 1943. Unc., mostly brilliant, a few fingermarked, none corroded. 19 Pcs.
- 726 1943 "D". Half roll Unc., about like the last in quality. 25 Pcs.
- 727 Two Cent Pieces. 1864 L. Motto, 1865. EF-AU, somewhat lustrous. 2 Pcs.
- 728 1864. VF to EF. 3 Pcs.
- 729 1865. Similar grades. 4 Pcs.
- 730 1868, 1869. Good plus, VG or better. Part of WE visible on latter. 2 Pcs.
- 731 Duplicates. 1864 (4), 65 (6), 67 (2), 68 (2), 69. Average Good. 15 Pcs.
- 732 Blue plastic holder for a set of 2c pieces, inscribed UNITED STATES TWO CENT PIECES. Excellent condition.

- 733 **Three Cents Nickel.** 1865. Brill. Unc., a few small spots.
 734 Another 1865. Unc., but not quite as well struck up as the last. Also spotty.
- 735 1872. Probably never was in circulation, but rough (perhaps as made—defective planchet) and spotty. Should be seen.
- 736 1871, 1881. VF and so-so Unc., both somewhat on the dull side. First scarce. 2 Pcs.
- 737 1874, 1881. VG-F and almost Unc., latter bright. First scarce. 2 Pcs.
- 738 Remainders. 1865 (2), 66, 67, 68, 72, 73 Open 3, 74 (2), 75, 81. Good to nearly Fine. 11 Pcs.
- 739 **Shield Nickels.** 1866. Fine or so; obverse weakly struck as made.
- 740 1867. No rays. Lightly recut date. VF or so, traces of original lustre.
- 741 1868. Type I, large stars. Ex. Fine plus, considerable lustre. We have seen worse cyanided and sold as "Unc."
- 742 1869. Tall, narrow numerals, as in 1868. Rev. Type I, large stars. Ex. Fine, highly lustrous; somewhat unevenly struck, S in TRUST very weak. A few handling marks. This recently recognized type is rare. If any overdates exist (and they have been reported) they are of this type.
- 743 1869. Wide numerals, the type usually seen. Rev. Type II, small stars, as in 1870-83 (see note to lot 303, our Fifty-Third sale). Mostly Fine, reverse stronger than obverse.
- 744 1876. Marked "Unc.," this bright, sharp coin is a hair's breadth away. Should be seen.
- 745 1882, 1883. Fine plus; VF, reverse somewhat corroded. 2 Pcs.
- 746 Remainders. 1866 (?), 1867 Rays (4). Fair to Good. 5 Pcs.
- 747 1867 No Rays (4), 1868. Close to VG. 5 Pcs.
- 748 1867 No Rays (5), 1868 (3), 1872. Average Good. 9 Pcs.
- 749 **Liberty Head Nickels.** 1883 No CENTS. Bright, frosty Unc. Now in demand as a type coin.
- 750 Another. Same grade. A few minute chips out of flan as made.
- 751 Two more. Same grade; minute carbon spots or the like. 2 Pcs.
- 752 The last two. Similar quality. 2 Pcs.
- 753 1902. Back of 2 filled by a die defect. Really Unc., but dull owing to a developing brown patina.
- 754 1912. Lightly toned Unc., slightly cloudy on reverse. Weakly struck on forelock.
- 755 Remainders. 1883 NC (4), 89, 1902 (2), 05, 06, 07 (2), 10, 12. VF (2) and the usual circulated run, Good to VG. 13 Pcs.
- 756 1912 "D". Good or better. 18 Pcs.
- 757 **Buffalo Nickels.** 1913 "S". Type II. Good. Now lists to \$12.50 so.
- 758 1919. So-so Unc., not too well struck up.
- 759 Another 1919. Rainbow toned Unc. Nicer than last, and worth more.
- 760 1930 "S". Lightly toned, frosty Unc. The usual strike, which isn't saying much, but a beauty.
- 761 **Jefferson Nickels.** 1939 "S". Lightly toned Unc., the usual strike. Allegedly a \$11. coin.
- 762 Another. Same quality.
- 763 A third. About as last. Small chip out of planchet on reverse, above 1st O of MONTICELLO.
- 764 A fourth. Similar.
- 765 Set, 1938 to 49 "D" inclusive, lacking 40 "S", 48, 48 "S" and "D". Lightly toned Unc., except for the 38 "S", 38 "D", 39 "D", 41 "D", 42, 42 "D" and two or three later mintmarks, which were apparently culled from circulation—Fine to AU. 33 Pcs.
- 766 Trimes. 1852, 53, 57, 58 (2). Good to VG, third and fifth somewhat banged up; strong dates. 5 Pcs.
- 767 Lot of common dates, Fair to Good; some banged up, a few without legible dates. 25 Pcs.
- 768 **Half Dimes.** 1829. Double stripes. Lightly toned Unc. Nice.
- 769 1832. Iridescently toned, choice Unc. A beauty.
- 770 Another 1832, this one Valentine 3, the rare type **without berries**. Close to VF. Ex. rare, a full R-7; seldom offered.
- 771 1837. V-2. Small 5 C. Good plus, strong date and 5 C.; X scratched on reverse. Very rare.
- 772 1838. Small stars. Lightly toned Unc. Another rare type coin, now becoming appreciated; several records in the \$45. to \$50. range.

- 773 1842 "O". Good, clear date and mintmark. Also, 1858 "O". Fine to VF. 2 Pcs.
- 774 1847. Hair's breadth from Unc. Nice.
- 775 1850. Nicely toned Unc., obverse gray, reverse iridescent pale green. Undervalued date.
- 776 1852. Brown toned Unc. Undervalued, even more so than the last.
- 777 1853, 1854. Arrows. Ex. Fine plus. 2 Pcs.
- 778 1858 "O". Brill. Unc., traces of cleaning, presumably an old attempt to get rid of some small dark reverse spots. Minute rev. rim nick, of no consequence.
- 779 1861. Lightly and nicely toned Unc.
- 780 Another 1861. Dark gray toned Unc., a first-strike but not quite as choice as last.
- 781 1871. Mostly brilliant Proof, struck from an obverse die somewhat rusted on seated figure.
- 782 Reminders. 1849, 53 Arrows, 72. Fine to VF. 3 Pcs.
- 783 1835 (2) and various Liberty seated dates, none rare (19). Fair to Fine, the usual run, a few bent or banged up, one pierced; good resale lot, average G-VG. 21 Pcs.
- 784 Dimes. 1814. **STATESOFAMERICA** crowded together as one word. Good, obverse very bold. Very rare, unappreciated type coin; much rarer than the next lot, certainly **R-7**.
- 785 1820. Identical reverse to last. Good, dark; not quite as strong. A high R-6.
- 786 1829. Large 10 C. Good plus, reverse especially bold.
- 787 1829 Small 10 C., 1833, 34 Large imperfect 4. Good (2) and VG. Second with an extraordinary reverse die break, destroying D STATES OF A; only one other seen like it. 3 Pcs.
- 788 1834. Large imperf. 4. Ex. Fine or so, dark gray toning.
- 789 1835. Large O. Really Unc., but cleaned long ago; now retoning and fairly nice looking.
- 790 Lot of capped bust dimes. 1831, 32, 33 (2), 34 lg. 4, 35 (4), 36, 37. Average Good. Excellent resale lot. 11 Pcs.
- 791 Liberty Seated design. 1843 "O". Good, everything clear. Very rare, far more so than generally realized; rarer, in our experience, than 1844, and almost unobtainable above Fine—none seen above VF and very few even in that grade.
- 792 1845 "O". Good to VG, reverse somewhat mishandled. Rare, but hardly as rare as last.
- 793 1856. Large and small dates. VF plus and about Fine. First scarce. 2 Pcs.
- 794 1857. Lightly toned, choice Unc.; frosty and beautiful, though weakly struck especially at head and stars.
- 795 1863, 68, 68 "S", 72, 91 "O". Fair, Good (2) and VG or so (2). Decidedly rare lot. 5 Pcs.
- 796 1868 "S". VG-F, weak strike as usual for this date. V. scarce.
- 797 1875. Frosty, choice Unc., obverse lightly toned, reverse dark gray.
- 798 1887 "S". S cut over something else. Mostly brilliantly Unc., signs of old cleaning. Very much underrated.
- 799 Resale lot. 1838 L. Stars, 39, 40 "O" No drapery, 41 "O", 53 Arrows (4), 56 L. Date, 58, 59 "O" (2). Good to Fine, average VG. 12 Pcs.
- 800 Wholesale lot, 1840 "O" to 91 "S". Contains a number of "O" and "S" mint coins and some uncommon dates but nothing scarce or rare; nothing in the sixties. Fair to Fine, average G-VG, one engraved on reverse, one pierced, a few banged up. 124 Pcs.
- 801 Barber design. 1912. Somewhat tarnished Unc.
- 802 1914. Lightly toned, somewhat bag marked Unc., traces of cleaning.
- 803 1916. Lightly toned Unc., slightly better than last though a trifle dull.
- 804 Mercury design. 1916. Brill. or lightly toned Unc. 2 Pcs.
- 805 Two more exactly as last. 2 Pcs.
- 805 The last two. Identical quality. 2 Pcs.
- 807 1916 "D". Fair, clear date, enough of mintmark visible to make identification certain. Marked \$30.00, and may come close to that figure.
- 808 1918. Brilliant Unc. The usual strike, but absolutely pristine.
- 809 1921. Very Good, evenly worn. Popular.

- GEORGE III. 1798. Guinea. Laureate head. Rev. Spade shaped arms. F-217. EF, bright. \$17.50
- Similar. 1797. ½ Guinea. F-218. Not quite Ex. Fine \$11.75
- WILLIAM IV. 1831. ½ Pound. Pattern; plain edge. Brilliant, cleaned Proof. Rare. \$44.50
- VICTORIA. 1892. ½ Pound. Jubilee bust. Rev. Arms. F-248. Abt. Unc., bright \$8.75
- EDWARD VII. 1902. Coronation medal. Busts of Edward, Alexandra. 31mm. Abt. Perfect \$37.50
- Greece. GEORGE I. 1884. 20 Drachmae. Old head. Rev. Arms. F-9. Very Fine \$13.75
- Guatemala. 1824. ½ Escudo. Sun, Peaks. Rev. Tree. F-30. Abt. Unc. Unusually nice! \$10.75
- 1926. 20 Quetzals. Quetzal on column. Rev. Arms. F-47. EF-AU. In demand \$98.50
- Similar. 10 Quetzals. F-48. Extremely Fine or better \$58.50
- Holland. 1752. Ducat. Knight standing. Rev. Ornamented tablet. F-86. EF, but bent. \$7.50
- Hungary. CHARLES VI. 1740. ¼ Ducat. Ruler stdg. Rev. Madonna. F-67. EF. Lists \$25.00
- Hyderabad. MIR MAHBUB ALI KHAN. (1883) Mohur. Arabic legend on each side. F-1. Unc. \$29.50
- India. VICTORIA. 1841. Mohur. Head I. Rev. Lion, palm tree. EAST INDIA COMPANY. F-3. Brilliant, unusually sharp Proof, cleaned. Very much underrated! \$52.50
- 1862. Mohur. Bust I. with thin face. VICTORIA QUEEN. Rev. Value. F-4. VF, impaired. \$20.00
- Korea. 1906, 1908. 10, 5 Won. Dragon. Rev. Value within wreath. F-2, 3. Abt. Unc. and strictly Mint State. A seldom offered pair; Friedberg at \$350.00, \$300.00. 2 Pcs. \$475.00
- Liechtenstein. FRANZ JOSEPH II. 1946. 20, 10 Franken. Head. Rev. Arms. F-16, 17. Brilliant Unc. pair. 2 Pcs. \$33.50
- Similar. 1956. 50, 25 Franken. Conjoined heads of the Prince and Princess. Rev. Arms. F-19, 20. Brilliant, perfect Unc. In original case as issued. 2 Pcs. \$49.50
- Madras. Circa 1800. "Star" Pagoda. Vishnu stdg. Rev. Star. F-5. VF, crude. Odd! \$16.50
- Mex co. PHILIP V. 1735. Escudo. Bust r. Rev. Arms. F-8. Abt. VF. Rare; underrated \$28.50
- Similar. 1736. 4 Escudos. F-6. Very Fine. Attractive and exceptionally rare \$175.00
- CHARLES III. 1762. Escudo. Large bust. Rev. Plain, crowned arms. F-29. Fine, imp. \$23.50
- CHARLES IV. 1805. Escudo. Bust r. Rev. Arms. F-43. Abt. EF, lustrous. Underpriced. \$17.50
- FERDINAND VII. 1810. 8 Escudos. Large armored bust. Rev. Arms. F-44. Choice Unc. \$112.50
- Similar. 1820. 8 Escudos. Laureate head. Rev. Arms. F-49. EF plus, lustrous \$89.50
- Similar. 1815. ½ Escudo. F-54. Ex. Fine. Exquisite "gold dollar size" coin \$9.50
- 1845. ½ Escudo. Guanajuato. P.M. Hand with cap, over book Rev. Eagle. F-111. EF. \$9.00
- 1860. 8 Escudos. Zacatecas. M.O. As last. F-72. Abt. Unc., brilliant. V. Scarce so. \$87.50
- Mogul Emperors. (Hindustan). AKBAR, 1556-1605. (1580) Mohur. Square. F-11. EF \$27.50
- Mysore. KRISHNA WODEYAR, 1799-1868. Undated Pagoda. Siva, Parvati seated. F-9. Unc. \$11.50
- Netherlands. WILHELMINA. 1911, 1912. 10 Guilders. Small, older head with coronet. Rev. Arms. F-22. Abt. Unc., lustrous ea. \$14.50
- Similar. 1912. 5 Guilders. F-23. Ex. Fine. Only year of issue ea. \$10.75
- 1925, 1932. 10 Guilders. Mature head. Rev. Arms. F-24. Abt. Unc. Nice! ea. \$11.50
- Persia. MUZAFFAREDDIN, 1896-1907. 2 Tomans. Uniformed bust. F-61. EF. Lists at \$40.00. \$22.50
- Similar. 1904. 2 Tomans. Birthday commemorative. F-65. EF. Heavier, rarer coin. \$29.50
- AHMED, 1909-1925. Toman. Bust with plumed hat. Rev. Legend. F-85. EF.; proof-like. \$11.75
- RIZA KHAN PAHLEVI, 1925-1941. 2 Pahlevi. Bust with plumed hat. F-97. Unc. \$12.75
- MOHAMMED RIZA PAHLEVI, 1942. ½ Pahlevi. Lion. Rev. Legend. F-102. Unc. \$10.75
- Peru. FERDINAND VII. 1810. Escudo. Bust in uniform. Rev. Arms. F-46. Fine to VF; obv. weak as struck. Minor flan clip at top. Very rare, lists at \$125.00. \$34.50
- Poland. 1925. 20 Zloty. Bust of Boleslaus. Rev. Eagle. F-40. Unc. In demand! \$40.00

- Portugal.** JOHN V. 1730. 400 Reis. Cross. Rev. Crown over name. F-76. Abt. EF. Cute!
\$6.50
— Similar. 1744. ½ Escudo. No mm. Head r. Rev. Arms, no legend. F-71. Abt. VF. \$6.00
- Prussia.** WILLIAM I. 1873. 20 Marks. "B" mm. Head r. First rev. F-66. Very Fine \$13.50
— FREDERICK III. 1888. 20 Marks. "A" mm. Head r. Second rev. F-80. EF. Only year.
\$17.50
— WILLIAM II. 1909. 20 Marks. "A" mm. Head r. Third rev. F-83. Choice Unc. \$13.75
- Russia.** NICHOLAS I. 1840. 5 Roubles. Eagle. Rev. Value and date. F-114. EF, rim nick.
\$22.50
— ALEXANDER III. 1888, 1892. 5 Roub'les. Head r. Rev. Eagle. F-125. VF or so ea. \$19.75
— NICHOLAS II. 1898, 1899, 1900. 5 Roubles. Head l. Rev. Eagle F-133. VF average.
ea. \$9.75
— Another. 1902. 5 Roubles. Brilliant, "gem" Uncirculated. Hard to find so! \$12.50
- Salvador.** 1892. 20 Pesos. Liberty head. Rev. Arms. F-1. Abt. EF, lustrous. Very rare.
\$297.50
— Similar. 10 Pesos. F-2. Equal to last, and almost as rare \$177.50
— Similar. 2½ Pesos. F-4. Just about full Mint State. Very popular \$69.50
- South India.** Kadambas of Northern Mysore. 12th or 13th Cent. "Lotus" Tanka. VF; crude.
\$16.75
- Spain.** FERDINAND V and ISABELLA I. n. d. (1476-1516) 2 Excelentes. "S" mm. Crowned
busts facing each other. Rev. Arms on eagle. F-21. VF plus; obtained as Ex. Fine.
Popular! \$67.50
— CHARLES III. 1772, 86, 88. ½ Escudo. Madrid. F-110. Fine. "Gold dollar size."
ea. \$6.00
— Similar. 1788. 4 Escudos. Madrid. Older bust. Rev. Arms. F-104. Very Fine. Rare.
\$48.50
— FERDINAND VII. 1817. ½ Escudo. Madrid. F-134. VF, cleaned. Only year of issue. \$8.75
— ISABELLA II. 1859. 100 Reals. Draped, laureate bust. Rev. Arms in palms. F-145. EF.
\$14.50
— Similar. 1863. 40 Reals. F-146. Strictly Very Fine \$8.75
— Similar. 1865. 2 Escudos. Rev. Draped arms. F-152. VF plus. Only year of issue \$7.50
— Similar. 1868. 10 Escudos. As last. F-150. EF; lustrous, proof-like surface \$15.50
— Similar. 1868. 4 Escudos. Same type. F-151. Abt. Very Fine. Lists at \$17.50 \$8.25
— ALFONSO XII. 1880. 25 Pesetas. Young head. Rev. Arms. F-155. AU, much lustre.
\$15.75
- Sultans of Delhi.** MOHAMMED III. 1326. Mohur. Indian leg. on each side. F-19. VF. \$22.50
- Transylvania.** Platinum medal of Maria Theresa. Draped bust r. Rev. legend: LEGES-
METALLURGICAE / IN TRANSILVANIA / RESTITUTAE / MDCCXLVII. 26 mm. Proof-like
Marked \$95.00 \$67.50
- Tunis.** (French Protectorate of) 1892. 20 Francs. Arab legend in wreath. Rev. French
name, value and date. F-12. Close to Unc., but with minor obv. rim bruise \$15.00
- Turkey.** MOHAMMED V. (1912). 500 Piastres. Toughra and regnal date. Rev. Legend and
accession date 1327. Very Fine. Large heavy piece \$89.50
- Vatican City.** PIUS XI. 1936. 100 Lire. Bust r. Rev. Christ stdg. F-281. Unc. \$16.50
- Venice.** CHRISTOFORO MORO, 1462-71. Ducat. Doge kneeling. Rev. Christ. F-20. VF.
\$17.50
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Book Review

"The Secret of the Good Samaritan Shilling—Supplemented with Notes on Other Genuine and Counterfeit Massachusetts Silver Coins" (1959) by Eric P. Newman of St. Louis, Mo. Published by the American Numismatic Society, Broadway at 156th St., New York 32, N. Y. *Numismatic Notes & Monographs* No. 142, ix + 71 pp. + IX plates, paper bound.

Eric Newman has documented another of his scholarly numismatic research projects in depth. Again he has patiently investigated enough leads to satisfy a mystery-story addict. It turns out that there are only two specimens of the Massachusetts Good Samaritan silver shilling of 1652, and they differ from each other. The Earl of Pembroke specimen, known since about 1700, has been in the British Museum since 1848. Bushnell imported the Parmalee-Ryder-Boyd piece from England in 1858.

If only these two specimens exist, how can it be worth anyone's time to read eighty pages or so about them? Simply because the origin of these pieces has been a well-publicized numismatic mystery for over two hundred years. Are they genuine coins struck along with Pine Tree shillings at the first mint in the British-American colonies? Or are they spurious fabrications? An English collector wrote to Boston for a Good Samaritan shilling in 1767, but none could be found. However, specimens were actually illustrated in English books, namely the Pembroke Collection (1746), Folkes (1763), Snelling (1769), and Ruding (1817); and also in American books by Felt (1839), Dickeson (1859), Crosby (1873), Evans (1885), Raymond (1935, etc.), and Yeoman (1946, etc.). Many authors expressed strongly-held beliefs as to the authenticity or spuriousness of the Good Samaritan shilling, but no one bothered to get the facts until Newman performed his research. After two hundred years, the trail was pretty cold. However, when a St. Louis librarian helped to open the door to the real meaning of FAC SIMILE and after Newman had per-

sonally inspected and studied both Good Samaritan shillings, the elements of the puzzle started to fall into place.

The monograph is eminently readable, the plates are excellent and the index is comprehensive. The publication supplements Crosby on this subject and adds many genuine and counterfeit varieties to Sydney P. Noe's three A.N.S. monographs covering the New England, Willow, Oak and Pine Tree silver coinage.

The author cites and quotes solid, old-fashioned references, with which more of us should be familiar. Examples: Burn's *London Tradesmen's Tokens* (1855), Hawkins's *The Silver Coins of England* (1841), Hickox's *An Historical Account of American Coinage* (1858), Frossard's *Numisma* magazine (1883), Attinelli's *Numisgraphics* (1876) and a multitude of others.

Newman is one of those fortunate few who knows how to get the ultimate satisfaction from coin collecting. He not only enjoys the coins themselves and gets great pleasure in finding the whys and wherefores of their history; but also, fortunately for all of us, he "travels the second mile" to share the story widely by publication. There are many among readers of *The Numismatist* who could achieve the same degree of satisfaction. American numismatics is full of myths and hence it is wide open for much-needed research and publication, directly from source material.

By the way, were the Good Samaritan shillings true coin or spurious? Telling you would be like prematurely disclosing the outcome of a good detective story. You'd better read the monograph. It will be rewarding. — R. H. WILLIAMSON

NOTES FROM THE LIBRARIAN

By

JOHN J. GABARRON, LM 279

Our new feature at the convention, the numismatic publications display, was a tremendous success. The table was crowded most of the time, all books and materials getting a real "going over." Everyone seemed well pleased with what is being published and produced for their numismatic pleasure.

I am taking orders, now, for the new index to *The Numismatist*, 1939 through 1958. Copies sell for \$1.00 each to A.N.A. members and \$1.50 to non-members.

A new library catalog will be printed and sent to all members in the near future.

I had a nice visit with A. C. Werner, of Miami, at the library last month.

We were to meet again in Portland but Al was taken ill in Denver and didn't make it. Hope you're feeling better, A. C.

I know this sounds familiar but it is a real problem at the library. Many members are slow in returning books. Many are two months overdue and some as late as four months. Please return your books on time, others are waiting. I again ask members who have not received books they have ordered to be patient.

I wish to thank the following for donations to the library; Gary Krug, Dr. John Lhotka, Dr. R. Bilinski, R. S. Yeoman, R. A. Wilson, Ford Publications, Chester Krause, P. K. Anderson, and Seaby's of London.

REPRINTS FOR SALE

The following reprints from *The Numismatist* are available from the A.N.A. Librarian, John J. Gabarron, Box 3011, Lincoln 10, Nebr., at the prices indicated. Send remittance with order.

Also for sale is the new *Twenty Year Supplemental Index to The Numismatist*, 1939-1958. The price is \$1.00 to A.N.A. members, \$1.50 to non-members. Order from the Librarian.

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COOL EVENINGS ARE COMING!

If you have been enjoying "summer sunshine," October is the time to dust off your collection, and to see what you have missed during the summer months.

If you collect MODERN FOREIGN COINS, what better way is there than to write for my new price list (issued monthly) and get caught up on the new issues? You might even fill in some gaps in your older collection. This price list is free for the asking.

Perhaps too you need the 3rd edition of Whitman's "Catalog of Modern World Coins" due for release on Oct. 1. If you collect foreign, even remotely, this book will be invaluable to you, 512 pages, profusely illustrated, cloth bound, postpaid \$4.00. I'll be glad to have your order.

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Byron W. Cook

P. O. Box 181 Jackson 5, Miss.

July 20, 1959



Colorado-Wyoming Convention at Cheyenne

The modern numismatist has exploded the myth of the old miser, hoarding his gold and poring over his coins by candle light. That ancient, maligned villain was an early coin collector studying dates and mint marks. The slotted coin book has replaced the copper bound chest hidden beneath the pallet but the scene is being re-enacted some nine million times daily by the avid coin collectors in this country alone.

On October 2, 3 and 4, 1959, the Cheyenne Coin Club will play host to the Colorado-Wyoming Numismatic Association on the occasion of its eighth annual convention, to be held in the Plains Hotel, Cheyenne, Wyoming.

As an innovation this year display space has been assigned to the junior members. They are encouraged to submit coins, medals, currency, essays or any feature pertaining to numismatics. Awards will be given to the youngsters having the best set-up displays. This feature to be continued in the future.

A splendid assortment of coins and currency is being assembled for presentation at the auction, which will be cried by Tom Mason of Cheyenne. He will be assisted by John Salsbury. Every hour a door prize will be presented to some registrant and many more prizes distributed during the banquet.

Borrowing the slogan of our famous rodeo, the Cheyenne Coin Club hopes to make this convention "The Daddy of 'Em All."

Florida Club Organized

The organization meeting of the Ancient City Coin Club of St. Augustine was held on May 8 at the YMCA. By-laws were passed and then the following officers were elected:

President, Pat Provenza
1st Vice Pres., Wiley Autrey
2nd Vice Pres., Jimmy Pence
Secretary, Dudley Wampler
Sgt.-at-Arms, Tom Smith

Meetings are to be held on the third Friday of the month at Lightner Museum of Hobbies starting with September.

Any collector or dealer who would like to become an associate member of the club is invited to do so by sending their name and address with \$1.00 membership fee to Dudley Wampler, P.O. Box 911, St. Augustine, Florida.

Wooden 3c for Convention

The Youngstown, Ohio Numismatic Club is host to the fall convention of the Penn-Ohio Coin Clubs. A 3c wooden trime has been designated as a souvenir piece for the convention. It has a partial reproduction of the U.S. trime on rev.

These are available in pairs, for collectors or any interested parties. Send 20c with self-addressed stamped envelope to Jack Jones, 20 E. Avondale, Youngstown, Ohio.

- Fort Collins, Colo. Coin Club reports a membership of 94 members.

- Exhibit subject for June meeting of Delaware Valley Coin Club was "Foreign Silver Coins."

"Good Samaritan Shilling" Proved False



The American Numismatic Society has just distributed No. 142 in its series of Numismatic Notes and Monographs titled "The Secret of the Good Samaritan Shilling" by Eric P. Newman.

In this monograph, Mr. Newman, thru a tremendous research effort, has proven beyond a shadow of a doubt that the "Good Samaritan Shilling," which has been listed for the past 100 years as an American Colonial coin, is a fabrication.

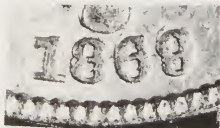
The Pembroke specimen, which was sold at auction in London (1848) and purchased by the British museum, was produced by counter-stamping the emblem of the "Com-

mission of the Sick and Wounded and Prisoners" on a worn Massachusetts Pine Tree Shilling (Noe #25). "FACSIMILE" was the motto of that organization but a London counterfeiter mistook it to mean that the coin was a copy, so he made a piece without this motto (the Bushnell specimen.)

Mr. Newman's step-by-step proof that the Good Samaritan pieces are fabrications is supplemented by notes and plates on other genuine and counterfeit Massachusetts silver coins. This monograph is "must" reading for every collector interested in American Colonial coins.

1869 Nickel With Recut Date

Kenneth W. Rendell furnished the accompanying photo of date on 1869 nickel which has the 6 and 9 recut. Possibly these two figures



were originally cut too high and later recut to line up with first two digits.

Photo by Robert Vlack, the owner of the coin.

- The offer of Lee Firester, p.1555, June issue, to include names and addresses of dealers in the book, "Foreign Coins for Young People," expires August 11th. If interested, please refer to that page in last month's issue.

- The 1960 Indiana State Convention will be held in Ft. Wayne, May 20, 1960.

- The 22nd anniversary issue of San Diego Numismatic Society "Bulletin" was dedicated to the late Thomas W. Voetter, one of the founders of the Society. Prior to his death in 1942, Mr. Voetter was a familiar figure at national conventions.